

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 389.—VOL. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LAND QUESTION IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

THE social revolution that has commenced in Ireland will not lack zealous preachers. The Potato Famine has opened men's eyes to the real sources of the misery and degradation of the Irish. The trade of political agitation has received its death-blow—for the present generation at least; and men with courage enough to look social evils in the face, and wisdom enough to see what are the proper remedies to be applied, will not be found wanting in the good work of Irish regeneration. Mr. Gavan Duffy, who so marvellously escaped the fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien, is one of the men who will, we think, cause the well-wishers of Ireland to rejoice that he has been left unscathed by the hot ploughshare of the law; and that, sobered by experience, he has been permitted to devote his talents to the good of his countrymen in a safer and wiser field than that of rebellion against constituted authority. In the first number of his revised journal, the *Nation*, he draws a vivid picture of the social condition of the people—a picture as true as it is vivid—and every word of which we can corroborate from our own experience. We could parallel what he saw at Galway and Westport with what we saw at Cashel and Killarney; and we could, if need were, depict many scenes to the full as fearful and striking as those which he has sketched. "No words printed in a newspaper or elsewhere will," he says, "give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and the south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-headed old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simeous and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of

a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous and unclean animals. In Westport, the sight of the priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming round him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hairs, girls with faces grey and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burnt into my memory for ever!" We think it is well for Ireland that these things have made such an impression upon a man who has so much influence as Mr. Duffy, and that, abandoning merely political and controversial topics, he has determined to devote his energies for the future to the consideration of the land question. That is, indeed, at the bottom of the misery of Ireland. The more it is probed, the better for the country, and the more it will become apparent that an inordinate subdivision of the soil, rendering good and profitable farming impossible, preventing pasturage, and filling the land with a potato-eating population, barely removed above pauperism at the best of times, has caused all the evils under the operation of which Ireland has become what we now behold her—the most unhappy and most degraded among the nations of Christendom.

Similar causes are at work in France. Though not identical in the mode of operation, they are painfully alike in their results; a minute subdivision of the soil leads, in France as in Ireland, to the starvation of those who cultivate it, and keeps France continually in the jaws of political revolution. A few facts with reference to the misery of the peasantry of France will show how agriculture has been ruined in that country, and how little we ought to be astonished at the repeated convulsions which occur.

Before the great Revolution of the last century, the evil of large estates was thought to be so intolerable that a violent remedy was adopted; laws of entail and primogeniture were swept away; feudalism was extinguished; proprietors of land were reduced to the common level of the citizen; and, lest landed estates should again accumulate in large masses, a law was passed, not merely permitting (which was all that should have been done), but forcing the partition of landed property, share and share alike, among all the children of a deceased proprietor. It is now acknowledged that this radical remedy has proved infinitely worse in its operation than the disease it was intended to extirpate. Men who understand the whole bearings of the land question have placed before the French people, and before Europe, the state of the rural population under this law of compulsory gavelkind. The picture is not of a kind to make any one in love with it. The *Documents Statistiques*, published under the authority of the French Government in 1835, stated that at that time the soil of France was divided into 123,360,333 *parcelles*, or lots, each of them of the extent of something less than an English acre; and that these properties were in the hands of 10,834,794 proprietors. As many of these proprietors possessed lands in different communes, it was not easy to arrive at an exact estimate of the real number of individuals having land. The number, however, was supposed by a writer in the *Quarterly*, deriving his information from the statistical records of France, to be about 5,400,000, which doubtless approximated to the truth. The average annual revenue of no less than 2,600,000 of these estates was under 40 shillings; of 873,997 under 80 shillings; of 737,136 under £8; of 369,603 under £12; and there are only 6681 families of landed proprietors deriving an income of more than £400 per annum from their estates. Messieurs Mounier and Rubichon, who drew up these documents for the French Government, represented the larger class of these proprietors "as a state within a state, depending on



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

INTRAMURAL INTERMENT.—A SCENE IN THE STRAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Jesses Klarka to demand good conditions. According to the Vienna Presse 14,000 men of the garrison had embarked in boats, and proceeded to Gran, where they laid down their arms; the remaining 6000 (the garrison was 20,000 strong) had resolved to hold out, and sell their lives dearly.

General Haynau has ordered the Jews of the Banat to deliver to the Austrian army, within four months, 100,000 harnesses, 10,000 cloaks, 10,000 pairs of shoes, and 5000 pairs of boots. For every day's delay, the Jews are to pay 1000f. fine.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 22nd ult. were received on Monday by the America steamer. General Taylor has quite recovered from his illness, and has proceeded on his journey, which has been marked in every instance with manifestations of applause and welcome.

The cholera in New York continues to decrease, and has ceased to inspire any special alarm. In Philadelphia it has entirely disappeared, but in Boston it seems to be on the increase.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

General Averanz has arrived at New York. Notwithstanding the President's proclamation against the secret expedition to Cuba, the project is still being actively carried out.

There is still much excitement existing in regard to the European Continental question. The feeling on behalf of Hungary is certainly very strong, and it is very likely that the foreign policy of the Government will be most closely watched when the legislature resumes operations.

The Methodist Episcopal Camp Meetings, which are conducted on an immense scale, are affording much room for conversation in the religious world. Two very large assemblies commenced on the 17th, one at Frederick City, Maryland, and another near Clarksburgh, in the same State. Several thousands were present on both occasions, and the excitement was described to be most intense.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from the city of Granada, late Nicaragua, to the 9th of July, states that an adventurer named Somosa, at the head of 4000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. Somosa did not obtain much wealth by this assault; a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewellery fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded 2,000,000 dols.

From Carthagena, under date Aug. 1, we learn that starvation, filth, and disease were rapidly thinning the inhabitants. In 29 days 900 persons out of a population of 10,000 had died by cholera.

From Panama we are informed that the Isthmus will be free to the transit of all nations on and after the 1st of January next.

Numbers of persons continued to arrive at Chagres en route to California; but many adventurers had returned without visiting the gold regions, the difficulties encountered on the passage being so great, that many who had been bold enough to reach San Francisco had left in disgust, poorer than when they started.

CALIFORNIA.

We have accounts from San Francisco up to the 2nd of July, at which time everything was quiet in Upper California. The war in the mountain streams had subsided, and the difficulties which had previously existed in the collection of gold were in a great measure disappearing.

Ships were arriving at San Francisco very rapidly during the month of June, loaded with merchandise and passengers. It was reported that there were more than 80 sail in port on the 1st of July, and they were coming in at the rate of six or eight per day.

The following cities were partly built or laid out in California:—Fremont, on the west bank of the Sacramento, opposite the mouth of Feather River; Vernon, situated on the east bank of Feather River; Boston, laid out on north bank of Rio Americano; Sacramento city, laid out on the site of and embraces the celebrated Sutter's Fort; Sutter city, laid out on east bank of the river Sacramento; Webster, laid out nine miles from Sacramento city; Suzzion, on west bank of Sacramento; Tuolumne, laid out at the head of the Sacramento; Stanislaus, at the head of the river of same name.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail arrived at Southampton, by the Dee, on Tuesday. From Jamaica, under date August 7, we learn, on the all-engrossing subject of the general election, that eleven parishes had returned their members, and, with very few exceptions, they were all advocates for retrenchment.

Many parts of the island were unhealthy, and a large number of deaths had taken place. In Kingston, dysentery had made its appearance. Two or three cases had also occurred among the troops at Up-Park Camp.

The American steam-ship Empire City had visited Kingston, and arrangements were being made to establish a regular semi-monthly communication between that place and New York.

The weather in the West India Islands generally had been exceedingly hot, and there was great want of rain. There was much fever at St. Jago de Cuba, and the yellow fever was prevalent at the Havana.

At Hayti President Souleouque had ordered many of his superior officers to be shot; amongst others, General Similien. These sanguinary measures excited the indignation of the British and American Consuls; and having protested against so wanton a sacrifice of human life, they succeeded in saving 17 unfortunate persons from destruction.

A MISTAKE.—A strange scene took place in the Rue Saint Florentine, Paris, a few days ago. Mr. Hormann, the sub-director of the police of New York, and who is now in Paris searching for notes of several banks in the United States, when passing through the street, took out a lithographic portrait, and exclaimed, "It is he!" Immediately, with the aid of a police agent who accompanied him, he laid hold of a foreigner who was going by, and said, "You are one of the forgers of New York, and I arrest you." The person arrested was astonished, and replied, "I am no forger. My name is John Warton. I am from London, and I am a member of the Peace Congress. I never was in America in my life, and I am now with my family at an hotel in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin." Mr. Hormann made no reply, but produced a portrait of the forger of whom he was in pursuit, and which was a perfect resemblance of Mr. Warton.

CHOLERA.—The Lancet of this week contains a paper by Mr. Alfred Smece explanatory of this formidable epidemic upon the supposition that the diffusibility of the noxious gases emanating from sewers, cesspools, &c. is now below the average. Mr. Smece states that these mephitic exhalations are evidently more abundant than usual, and his preternatural offensiveness he ascribes to their not being so rapidly diffused through the entire atmosphere.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. E. L. Betsworth in the chair.—The report stated that the near directors would principally attend to the raising of the capital account—would ascertain the value of the fixed and rolling stock—regulate the working expenses—and, after a new arrangement of the accounts, divide any clear profits when the deterioration of permanent way, &c. has been provided for.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. A. Duff in the chair.—The supplemental agreement with the Eastern Counties was referred to, and consequent on the amalgamation rejected by the House of Lords, the opposition of the Newmarket and East Anglian. The dividend is 2s. per share, equal to 10s. per £100 share.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—Aug. 31: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Rufford in the chair.—The report of the committee of investigation was received. It disclosed certain share transactions in which the directors were implicated. The preliminary expenses were stated to have been excessive.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—September 5: Half-yearly Meeting: Manchester: Mr. H. Housworth in the chair.—The report stated that there was a balance of £1,189,138 yet to expend. The total outlay had exceeded ten millions. The working cost is higher than was expected.

WEST LONDON.—Sept. 6th: Half-yearly Meeting: London: H. H. Grands, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that, in conformity with the wishes of the proprietors, the directors had endeavoured to prevail upon the London and North-Western Company to fulfil the engagements they had entered into with this company, and at once to bring the line into full operation for the conveyance both of passengers and traffic.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—Sept. 6: Half-yearly Meeting: York: W. Crawshaw, Esq., in the chair.—The directors presented a report, which stated that it would have been a source of gratification to have met the proprietors with a continued assurance of the prosperity of the concern, and they could have recommended a continuance of the large dividends hitherto paid.

The Doncaster line of the GREAT NORTHERN, in connexion with the metropolis by the East Lincolnshire lines, was opened on the 4th, a great boon to the patrons of the line. By the opening of the Methley branch, there is also a considerable communication to Leeds and London from London.

All first-class fares between York and Newcastle, on the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK (except express), have been reduced one-fifth, and the express fares are lowered one-tenth.

THE "MANCHESTER" AND "SHEFFIELD" STEAMERS.—An interesting excursion took place on Thursday last, by the two new steam-ships, the Manchester and the Sheffield, built to run across the Humber for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

CAUTION TO SPORTSMEN.—The commissioners of stamps and taxes have issued notice, that any person who intends to use a dog, gun, net, or other engine for taking or killing game, or woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or coney, or assist in the taking or killing of the same, must annually pay the duty chargeable by the acts 4th George III., cap. 55, and 52nd George IV., cap. 93, and the 10 per cent. in addition.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Manning was brought to town on Friday night week from Jersey, and lodged in the police-station, Stone's-end, Southwark. On the following morning (Saturday) he was taken before Mr. Secker, at the Southwark Police-office, and sufficient evidence having been adduced to warrant his detention on the charge of murdering O'Connor, he was remanded to Thursday last, and was confined in the Interim in Horsemonger-lane gaol.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT.

Thursday having been appointed for the re-examination of the two prisoners—Manning and his wife—charged with this atrocious deed, before Mr. Secker, at the Southwark Police Court, the doors and avenues leading to the justice-room were besieged from an early hour by parties anxious to obtain admittance. At ten o'clock, when the magistrate took his seat on the bench, there was not a vacant place in any part of the court.

At twelve o'clock the two prisoners were placed in the dock, Mr. Solomon and Mr. Binns, their respective solicitors, being accommodated with seats between their clients. The pressure among the crowd to obtain a glimpse of the accused was so intense at this period, that females were carried out in a fainting state, and it was some time before order could be restored.

The several witnesses were then called and examined by the learned counsel. Their testimony did not vary in the least degree from that given before the Coroner, with which our readers are already familiar.

During the examination of all these witnesses, the prisoners maintained their self-possession; and when the most telling facts against them were deposed to, no betrayal of agitation could be observed by the closest observer.

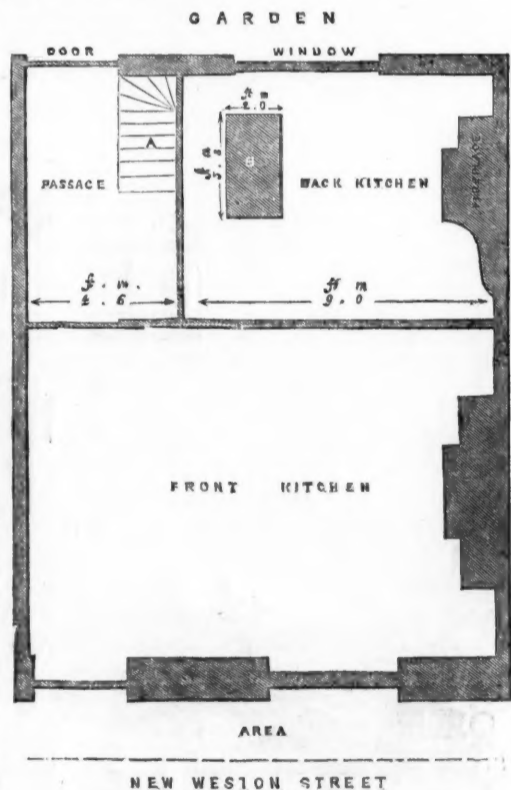
At half-past four o'clock Mr. Bodkin stated that this closed one class of the evidence he had to adduce on behalf of the prosecution; and, as the hour at which the Court usually rose was fast approaching, he thought it would be well now to adjourn, and resume the inquiry at any hour on the next day the Court might think fit to name.

Mr. Secker concurred in this proposition, and it was arranged that the prisoners should be further remanded until Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bodkin said he had been informed that it was contemplated on behalf of the prisoners to make an application for the postponement of their trials over the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Binns stated on behalf of the prisoners that he had contemplated taking any such course, but he should not hesitate to join in the application made by the male prisoner. His client, however, he might add, courted the fullest investigation.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the accompanying Ground Plan of the Basement Story of the house, No. 3, Minver-pace, copied from the Plan prepared by direction of the solicitor for the prosecution, and produced in the court on Thursday.



MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT FROM CHLOROFORM.—An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred on Thursday afternoon to Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde-street Hospital, Glasgow. On the previous day, having occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequences.

WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.—In our notice, last week, of the portrait of Woollett, at the National Gallery, we erroneously attributed to the "Graphic Society" the merit of restoring the tomb of Woollett, in St. Pancras churchyard. The honour of preserving this interesting memorial, we now learn, is due to the "Graphic Sketching Club," formed at Camden Town; the privilege of doing which was considered by them a sufficient return for any expenditure.



DONEGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON AUGUST 16.

RIOT AT MONTREAL.

OUR advices this week from Canada show that the spirit of disorder is not yet laid in Montreal. On the 15th ult. the Canadian Government arrested several persons implicated in the recent riots and burning of the Parliament-house. No opposition was then given to the arrest. In the evening, however, a mob attacked the house of Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General; but the military, who had been hid in the house, fired some thirty shots, killing a man named Mason. Barricades were then erected, which the soldiers demolished, and the people immediately dispersed. Mason's funeral was attended by large numbers; the coffin was dressed in red.

On the morning of the 20th, when the coroner's inquest on Mason's death was sitting at the Cyprus Hotel, and Mr. Lafontaine was on the point of giving his testimony, the alarm of fire was raised, and it was found that the hotel was in flames. The greatest confusion ensued; the soldiers on guard ran about with fixed bayonets, and Mr. Lafontaine was eventually escorted to the Government House in the centre of a square of troops. The fire is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary. Matters are described as being in a very critical state, and the Ministry, it is alleged, have quarrelled with the military, and intend to resign. Donegana's hotel, in Montreal, the finest in Canada, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 16th. In the endeavour to extinguish the flames, one of the city firemen was killed. The inmates effected their escape, with the loss of some property. The value of the hotel, and other property destroyed, is estimated at £30,000, on which there was an assurance of £14,000, £2000 of which is in the *États*. The fire is supposed, by some, to have originated accidentally, and by others it is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.

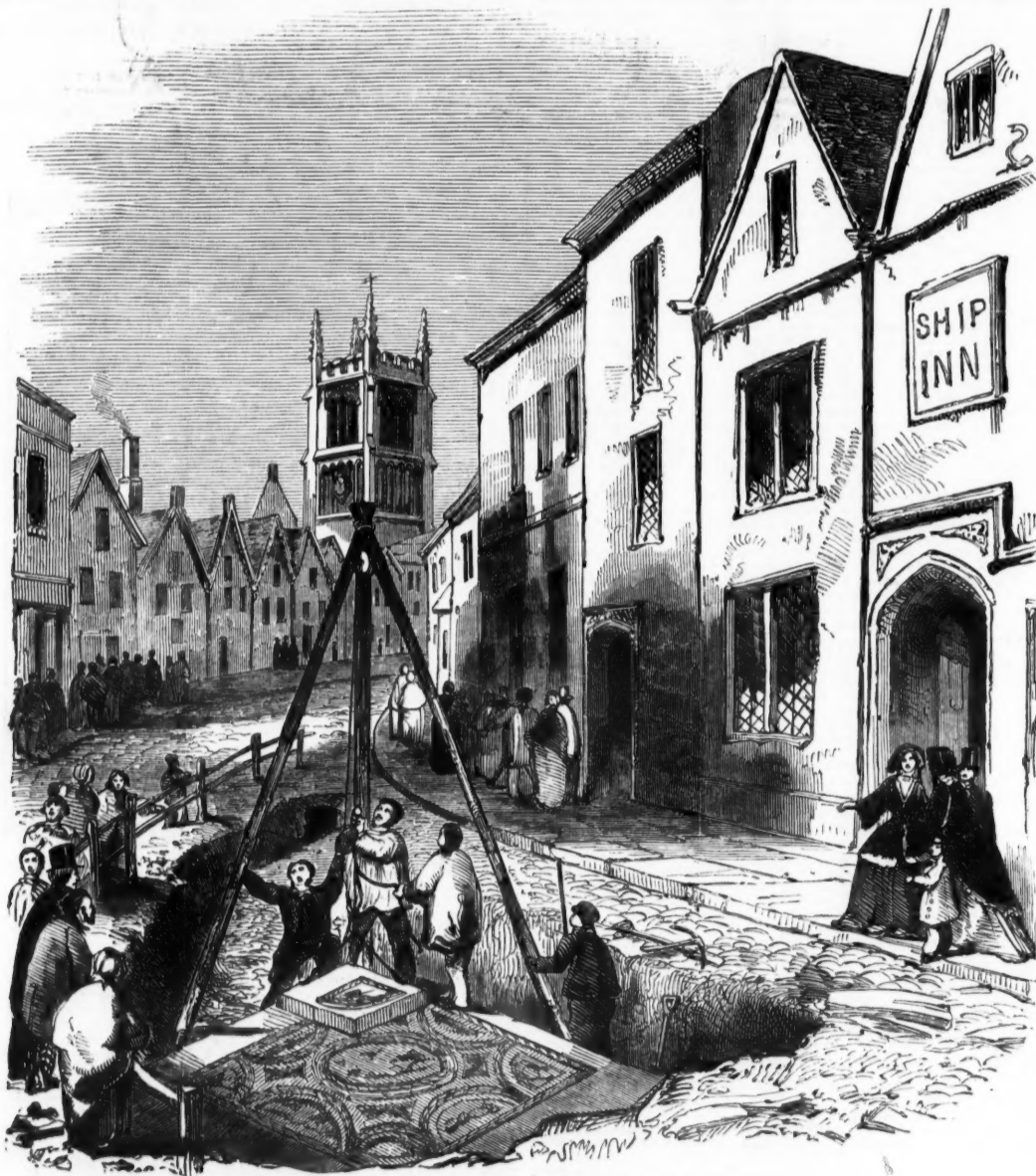
In the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Aug. 25, attention was called to the fact

that discoveries of Roman remains of the most interesting description had been made at Cirencester during the excavation of a drain which had been opened through one of the principal streets of the town; and that, owing to the praiseworthy public spirit of Earl Bathurst, zealously seconded by the Town Commissioners and the inhabitants in general, great efforts had been made to preserve entire the beautiful tessellated pavement which had thus unexpectedly been brought to light.

Accordingly, notice having been conveyed to the Committee of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Lane (the Secretary) has been actively engaged during the past week in superintending the raising of this pavement, which could not, of course, remain *in situ*, and which is now (from the accumulated *débris* of ages) sunk to a depth of about four feet below the present surface of the soil: it occupies an area of fifteen feet square, and the design represents beasts of the chase, with a variety of boldly executed masks of Medusa, the Gorgons, &c.; and the accompanying sketch represents the method which has been successfully employed in removing it; and also affords a tolerably correct idea of the position which the site of this Roman villa occupies. As the work proceeds, other discoveries are daily made, and a trip to this neighbourhood—which, by the bye, enjoys an entire immunity from the prevailing epidemic—would well repay the trouble of any archaeologists.

Indications exist of two other pavements, and there can be no doubt that this spot was the site of a Roman edifice of no small pretensions; the hypocaust and furnace for heating the apartments being still perfect, and the latter even containing some of the fuel of the fire which doubtless contributed to the warmth and comfort of our Roman conquerors perhaps more than 1500 years ago!!

It is probably owing to the well-known maxims of the Roman Generals, who never permitted their legionaries to remain idle or unemployed in the time of peace, that we now find so many perfect examples of the arts which they introduced into Britain, and of which not even the subsequent relapse into absolute barbarism of the inhabitants could entirely obliterate the evidences. It should be a matter of congratulation that in the present day some degree of attention is



DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, IN CIRENCESTER.

paid to the preservation of monuments such as these, which, whilst they are so inseparably connected with the historical associations of this country, cannot fail also to recall the progress both in arts and arms of a nation whose skill and perseverance must have exercised no inconsiderable degree of influence on our early British forefathers, an influence which may not be without a certain imperceptible effect on the national character, even at the present day.

Several years since, a pavement similar to the above, but of a more elaborate pattern, was discovered in Oakley Park (adjoining Cirencester), and rescued from destruction by the noble proprietor; some beautifully carved capitals, of a composite order, and which, to judge from their diameter, must have surmounted columns not less than fifty feet in height, were also found, and now ornament the grounds of the Abbey; and these, with the perfect remains of an amphitheatre, and the distinct traces of the old ramparts which enclosed the camp, afford sufficient proof that this, the ancient "Corinium," was a favourite and important Roman station.

MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

This fine colossal statue of the late Sir William Follett has just been placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, between the monument to Lord Mansfield and the statue of John Kemble. The situation has been most judiciously chosen, the light falling upon the statue to great advantage, and giving full effect to the dignity of the figure.



MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

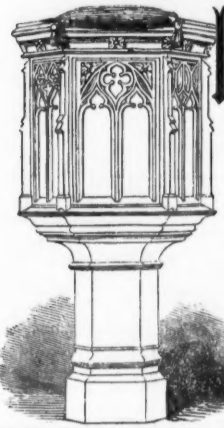
The inscription for the pedestal has not yet been decided upon by the committee.

Our readers will recollect this statue to have been in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy: it is of beautiful marble, from the chisel of Mr. Behnes, who has accomplished a most striking likeness of the lamented advocate. The drapery is, likewise, gracefully modelled, and the details are a good specimen of the sculptor's skill.

An interesting ceremony took place lately at the village of Auistreham, near Caen. The Royal Humane Society of London having voted the silver medalion to the young French gentleman, Eugène Girard, for his intrepid conduct in rescuing from the horrors of shipwreck the crew of the *Thistle*, an English brig, wrecked on the coast of Viller, in April last, the British Vice-Consul of Caen gave notice that he would proceed to Auistreham, to present the medal in the name of the Royal Humane Society. On arriving at the village, it presented all the appearance of a *fiête*-day. Flags were flying—the drum was beating to call together the National Guard. All the men belonging to the service of Customs were collected from the neighbouring stations, and being under arms, and in full uniform, presented a somewhat imposing effect in the little village which was the scene of the ceremony. Several of the local authorities attended, and it was easy to observe how great was the gratification of all those who witnessed the presentation of a reward for courage and humanity by a public society of a neighbouring country. As soon as the ceremony was completed, a volley of firearms was heard—the drums beat—bouquets were lavishly distributed among those who took part in the scene—and the whole passed off with so much friendliness and good-humour, that this little event is likely to remain impressed on the memory of the inhabitants for a length of time. May it be so; and may it serve to convince the prejudiced that Old England is as ready to acknowledge and reward foreign merit and foreign courage, as she is thankful to receive on behalf of her sons foreign assistance in the hour of danger to rescue them from a watery grave. This is the second medal which has been so generously voted by the Royal Humane Society within the last four years in the department of Calvados.

APPEALS UNDER THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.—A right of appeal of considerable importance is given by the new bankruptcy act, which will come into force on the 11th day of next month. Hitherto, there has been no appeal from a commissioner in the allowance, refusal, or suspension of a certificate; but by the new law an appeal is given to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy. The time for an appeal on the part of a bankrupt will be within 21 days from the decision of the commissioner, "and upon any appeal duly entered and prosecuted relating to the certificate, or to the judgment of the court as to any offence charged against the bankrupt, the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to rescind or vary the order thereon as he may think fit, and upon an order for the allowance of any certificate by the Vice-Chancellor, and whether with conditions or not, such certificate may be allowed by the court below or by the Vice-Chancellor." The commissioners are authorised to make new rules and orders, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, and, probably, directions will be given for the proper exercise of this important right of appeal.

CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA.



In the populous suburban parish of Battersea, the want of accommodation for public worship is now partly supplied by the completion of a handsome Church (of which we gave an external view on February 10th, 1849), with a tower and spire, in the Middle Pointed, or English Decorated style of architecture, near Falcon-lane, Battersea-fields.

This beautiful Church was recently consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, attended by a large number of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, and also by the Right Hon. and Right Reverend Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to whose exertions (when Vicar of the parish) the parishioners are mainly indebted for the erection of the Church.

The edifice was crowded by the inhabitants of the parish and the adjoining neighbourhood, who, as well as the Bishops and clergy, were unanimous in their praise of the elegant structure.

The plan of this Church (of which we now give an internal view) is cruciform, with nave, aisles, and long chancel, with a children's chapel on the north side of the chancel, opening thereto and to the north transept by pointed archways,

which are to be filled with oak open-carved screens. There are small galleries only in the transepts.

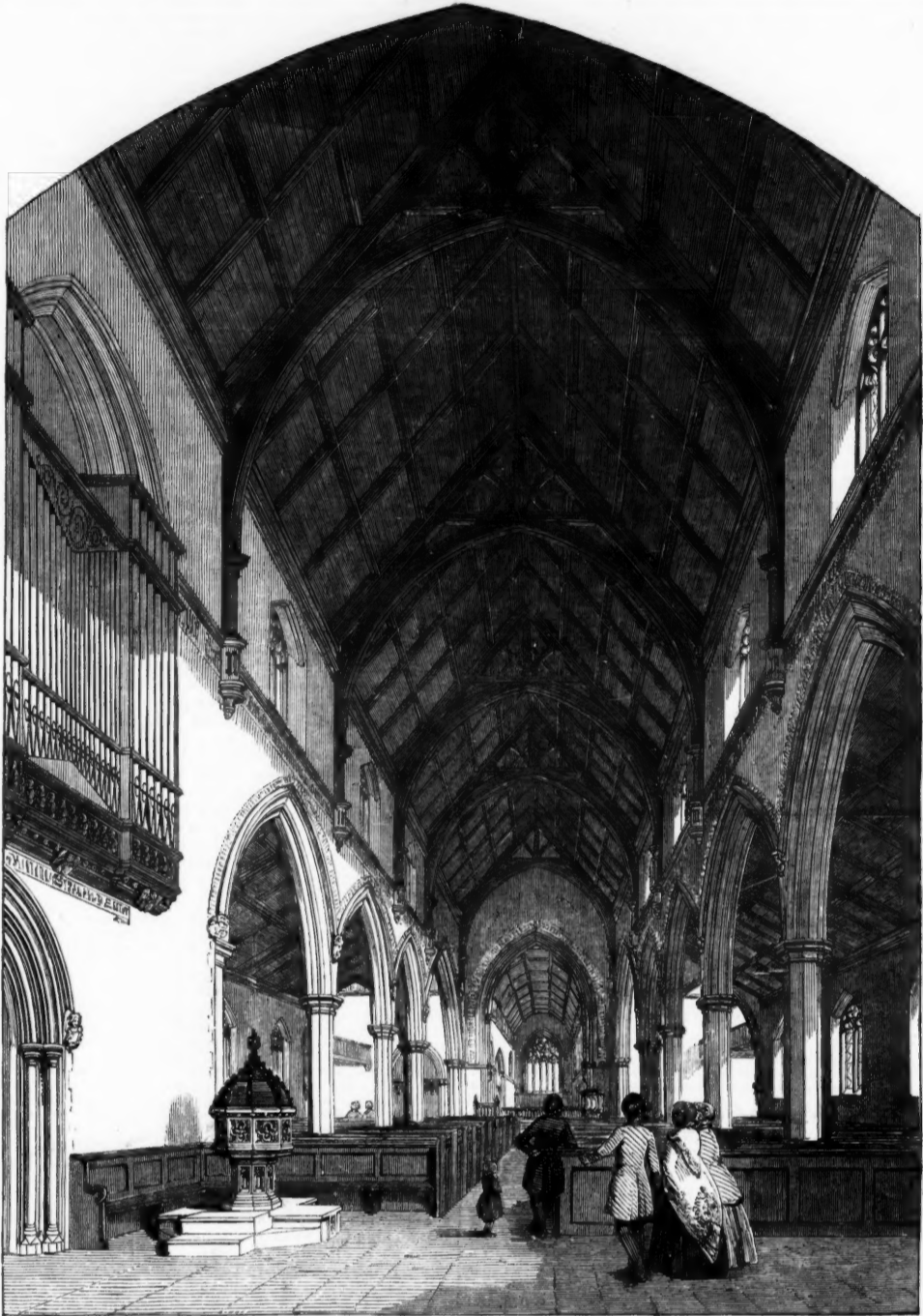
The principal entrance is by a deeply-moulded doorway, surmounted by a crocketed gablet in the tower, which is attached to the west end of the nave on the north side. The organ loft is in the tower, with arched openings into the nave and north aisle. At the east and west ends are large five-light windows, with rich tracery heads, and which, by reason of there being no west gallery, and the organ being on the side in the tower, are seen without interruption from all parts of the interior. The east window is filled with painted glass, by Mr. Ballantine, of George-street, Edinburgh, to whom great credit is due for a most perfect specimen of geometrical pattern glass painting, and which he has further improved by the introduction of prisms of coloured glass at the intersections of the pattern to throw the prismatic rays.

The reading-desk, pulpit, seats in the chancel, and communion railing are of oak, highly enriched with carving by Mr. Ollett, of Norwich. The wall at the east end of the chancel is decorated by diaper work, columns, and arches—forming spaces for the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. The centre of the pavement of the chancel, as also the risers of the steps, are inlaid with encaustic tiles. The font, which was the gift of a parishioner, is on the left, on entering the Church by the principal entrance. It is of Caen stone, well carved, and appropriately decorated: it stands on a large base forming two steps, and it is a handsome and commanding object.

The Church will accommodate 950 persons, half being in free seats; and the entire cost is little more than £6000.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH UNION.—An association, under this title, has been recently formed in London, with a view to the extension and general renovation of the Church. As it is proposed to extend the sphere of its operations to secular as well as to spiritual matters, it has been deemed advisable to admit laymen to membership. The management of the affairs of the society, and the conduct of the measures to be adopted in prosecution of its objects, have been vested in a permanent committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, the treasurers, the clerical and lay secretaries, twelve clergymen, and twelve laymen (the latter being communicants). The following are among the more prominent matters appointed for immediate consideration:—1. Security for the legitimate exercise of the Royal supremacy in the appointment of bishops; 2. The establishment of a representative assembly of the Church, by revival of Convocation; 3. The better observance of church discipline; 4. Increase of the three orders of the ministry, adequate to the spiritual wants of the people; 5. The adoption of measures of church extension, with provision for the due exercise of official patronage, lay and clerical. In pursuit of these objects, due reverence for the episcopal office is to be kept steadily in view. There are many minor matters to which the association, when fully organised, may possibly direct its attention with advantage; however, the revival of Convocation, in all its pristine power and integrity, appears to be the main and immediate object of the union, as the clergy and very many of the laity have arrived at the conclusion that a distinct representative assembly of the Church is imperatively necessary. In furtherance of that object, addresses having been put in course of signature throughout the several dioceses in England and Wales, were returned to the union, by whose officers they were presented to the Queen, to his Grace the Primate, and to the Archbishop of York. Copies of the society's rules and regulations were also submitted to the two archbishops, to the bishops, and other Church dignitaries; and although the society abstained from soliciting the expression of any opinion thereon, the Primate and several of the bishops declared their cordial approval of the design. This society must not be confounded with the "London Union on Church Matters," which, though devoted to similar objects, is so distinct as to admit of either body pursuing its own independent course of action without the semblance of rivalry or antagonism.

There was shot on the Muirton farm, Perthshire, lately, a hare, apparently a cross with a rabbit; the body partaking most of the first animal and the head of the latter. The flesh was also of a composite character. It has been hitherto supposed by naturalists that these races do not intermingle. The specimen is stuffed, and may be seen at Mr. Ansell's.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH BATTERSEA.

EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT BIRMINGHAM.

The great Exhibition of the Manufactures of Birmingham and the Midland Counties was opened on Monday, in a vast building in the grounds of Bingley House, Broad-street. The Exposition has been prepared to add to the attractions of the British Association, to be held next week at Birmingham; but it was opened on Monday last, for the gratification of the visitors to the Musical Festival. As we shall more fully illustrate the event next week, we now quote the following summary of its principal features from the *Midland Counties Herald*.—

"First, then, in metal work, because of primary importance to Birmingham, the chief contributors are Messrs. Messinger and Sons, B. W. Winfield, Salt and Lloyd, William Potts, Gray, Martin, and Gray, John Hardman and Co. These firms send specimens of their manufactures in bronze, brass, and iron. Stuart, Smith, and Co., of Sheffield, and W. Marsh, of Dudley, send excellent specimens of their bright polished stove grates; as do Johnson, Cammell, and Co., and Hoole and Co., also of Sheffield; and Yates and Co., Rotherham. In other articles in the metal trade, Messrs. Stock and Son, and T. Dowler, of Birmingham; and the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, Wednesbury, exhibit specimens of their respective manufactures; and in tin goods, Thomas Griffiths, Birmingham, and Schoolbred and Co., Wolverhampton. The Battery and Metal Company contribute an interesting series of examples illustrative of the ductility of copper in the manufacture of kitchen utensils. In papier maché, Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, M'Callum and Hodson, Thomas Farmer, Footherape, Showell and Co., C. P. Harris, R. Turley, Charles Pitt, and others, of Birmingham, and F. Walton, of Wolverhampton, are the chief contributors, and the display is magnificent. In glass, F. and G. Osler contribute some splendid specimens of chandeliers and candelabra, and other branches of the same material will find representatives in the articles exhibited by W. and T. Richardson, of Stourbridge, Bacchus and Son, Lloyd and Summerfield, and Rice Harris, of Birmingham, and the Patent Decorative Glass Company, London; whilst in stained glass Messrs. Wm. Chance and Sons, of West Bromwich, and John Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, make a most interesting display. In buttons there are some highly novel and beautiful specimens from William Elliot, Hardman and Iliffe, and Smith and Kemp,

of Birmingham; whilst the medal department of the art of die-sinking is fully exhibited by Allen and Moore, Hardman and Iliffe, and Edwards and Ball. In porcelain, Messrs. W. T. Copeland and Co., Minton and Co., Wedgwood and Co., and Ridgeway and Co., of the Staffordshire potteries, all exhibit the highest and best specimens of the products of their respective houses; whilst Worcester is fairly represented by the contributions of Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., and H. Grainger. In textile fabrics, there will be found a few choice specimens of Spitalfields silk, from Mr. Isaac Boyd, of Spital-square, London; Utrecht, and other stamped velvets, from Bennett's, of Manchester; and the cotton print trade in garments will be partially illustrated by the Strines Company, of Derbyshire and Manchester, M'Naughton and Potter, and Daiglish, Falconer, and Co., also of Manchester; and the furniture cottons by Swainson and Dennys, of London. In miscellaneous contributions there are articles of great merit from the Patent Machine Carving Company (Jordan's) London; ornamental sawing, by Prosser and Hadley; carpets and rugs, from various Kidderminster houses; specimens of that material for making everything—gutta percha. Nor must it be forgotten that Mr. Collett contributes some magnificent specimens of silver plate, and Messrs. Elkington also fill a large glass case with electro-plated goods.



THE MORLEY TESTIMONIAL.



WINE-COOLER.

We have this week engraved the Morley Testimonial, one of the principal pieces of plate exhibited by Messrs. Elkington; and a Wine Cooler, of classic design, from the same house.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 9.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's Last Quarter. 6h 55m P.M.
MONDAY, 10.—Sun rises 5h 27m, sets 6h. 25m.
TUESDAY, 11.—Alexander Selkirk sailed from Kinsale, in Ireland, 1703.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15.

Table with 7 columns for days of the week and 24 rows for hours of the day, showing tide levels.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Northern' is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time to be available.
'A. Y. Z.'—We have not received the question.
'C. E.' Blackheath, viz. perhaps, favour us with an original Sketch.

resignation. Instead of accepting it, the British Ministry courteously and firmly insisted upon his retaining his high office, and have now raised him to the Peerage, to testify how warmly it is willing to support him in the dignified, manly, and strictly constitutional conduct which he has pursued in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed.

ALL the men who make or who resist revolutions in Europe know that, in case of failure, there is one spot in the Old World where they may repose in security, and await happier times for the country of their love. England is the only home of the exile—the only safe refuge of the distressed.

They are the good citizens who, when Rome was abandoned by her Monarch and Executive, answered to the general voice, and arose to give her law, tranquility, and order; who built upon the ruins of a monstrous system, which had fallen of its own rottenness and corruption, one of moderation and truth; who established and maintained a Government, administered under the pressure of great difficulties, with a veneration for the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property, new in Rome—administered with an honesty, forbearance, and singleness of purpose, that won the respect of dispassionate observers, of all principles and parties.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERENCES.—REV. T. O. ROCKE, to Clungunford Rectory, Salop, diocese of Hereford; £530, with residence; patron, Rev. J. Roche.
WILLIAMSON, to Datchworth Rectory, Herts, diocese of Rochester; £382, with residence; patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge.
REV. C. P. BACKWORTH, to Sherborne Rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; £491; patron, W. L. W. Clute.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty was again a worshipper yesterday in the parish church of Craighie. As on the former occasion, there was a vast increase in the attendance over the ordinary number of the congregation. We were assured that the "kirk" was never so full, not even at the sacrament "while, sooth to say, a portion of those present gave unmistakable indications that the errand which took them there was to see the Queen, rather than to join the worship or hear the sermon.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite have arrived at Bentley Priory, from Bushy Park, for the autumn.
PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and a numerous suite, arrived here on Wednesday week.

THE EARL and Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Dora and their youthful family, returned to Alton Towers on Saturday last, after a month's sojourn in Scotland, during which period the Prince and Princess, with their noble relatives, paid visits at Taymouth Castle, Mar Lodge, Tynninghame Park, Eglinton Castle, Culzean Castle, &c.
LORD ELGIN.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, and of the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.—Gazette.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, C.B.
This gallant officer died at Leamington on the 31st ult., and adds another name to the long list of the departed heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo. Few earned, with more distinguished service, military reputation. He entered the army in 1802; in 1808 he proceeded to the Peninsula, and participated in the battles of Roliada and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and the retreat and victory of Corunna. Subsequently, he assisted at the capture of Oporto, and was severely wounded at Talavera. The latter unlucky circumstance proved of great injury to Major Hunter Blair, for while in hospital he was made prisoner by the French, and detained in France until the peace of 1814. The next year's brilliant campaign of Waterloo gave the gallant officer another opportunity of distinction, but he was again severely wounded on that memorable field. The last sphere of action on which Colonel Hunter Blair was engaged was India, where he remained several years, and served with great credit during the Burmese war, commanding a brigade in Ava, and distinguishing himself at the taking of Maitson. He was a companion of the Order of the Bath, and received clasps for Roliada, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera. His commission as Colonel bears date the day of Waterloo; that of Major-General he attained in 1846. The deceased was the sixth son of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, and brother of the present Sir David, and of James Blair, Esq., M.P., of Dunskey, whose estates he inherited. He married, in 1820, Eliza, daughter of J. Norris, Esq.

HENRY METCALFE, ESQ., OF HAWKSTED HOUSE, SUFFOLK.
The death of Mr. Metcalfe took place at Hastings, on the 24th inst., in his fifty-ninth year. He was only son of the late Christopher Barton Metcalfe, Esq., and grandson of Christopher Metcalfe, Esq., a literary friend of the poet Dryden. The property at Hawksted came into the family principally through the marriage of that gentleman with Ellen, only child of Christopher Barton, Esq. Mr. Metcalfe, whose decease we record, obtained an accession of fortune as heir to his grand-uncle, Philip Metcalfe, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, F.R.S., F.S.A., and M.P., who was one of the executors and personal friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By Frances Jane, his wife (who died in 1830), daughter of Martin Whisk, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Metcalfe leaves three sons.

SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, Kt., K.H., F.R.S.
The death of this gentleman, who was a member of the National Institute of France, occurred at Clond, near Paris, on the 25th ult. Born in 1788, the second son of Dr. Haughton of Dublin, by his wife, the daughter of Edward Archer, Esq., of Mount John, county Wicklow, he entered at an early age the military service of the Hon. East India Company, but retired, from ill-health. Subsequently, having studied the Oriental languages in the College at Fort William, Calcutta, where he obtained many honours, Mr. Haughton was appointed, in 1817, a Professor at Haileybury, and held that appointment until 1827. In 1832 he offered himself a candidate for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, but withdrew in favour of Mr. Wilson. In 1833 he received the honour of Knighthood.

Sir Graves took for many years an active interest in the Royal Asiatic Society, and was connected with several of the learned continental associations. Amongst his contributions to Oriental literature, we may mention his edition of the "Institutes of Menu," in the original Sanscrit; his "Bengali Grammar," and his "Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary." He was also author of "Prodromus; or, an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reading," &c. He claimed descent from the old Lancashire family of Houghton, of Houghton Tower.

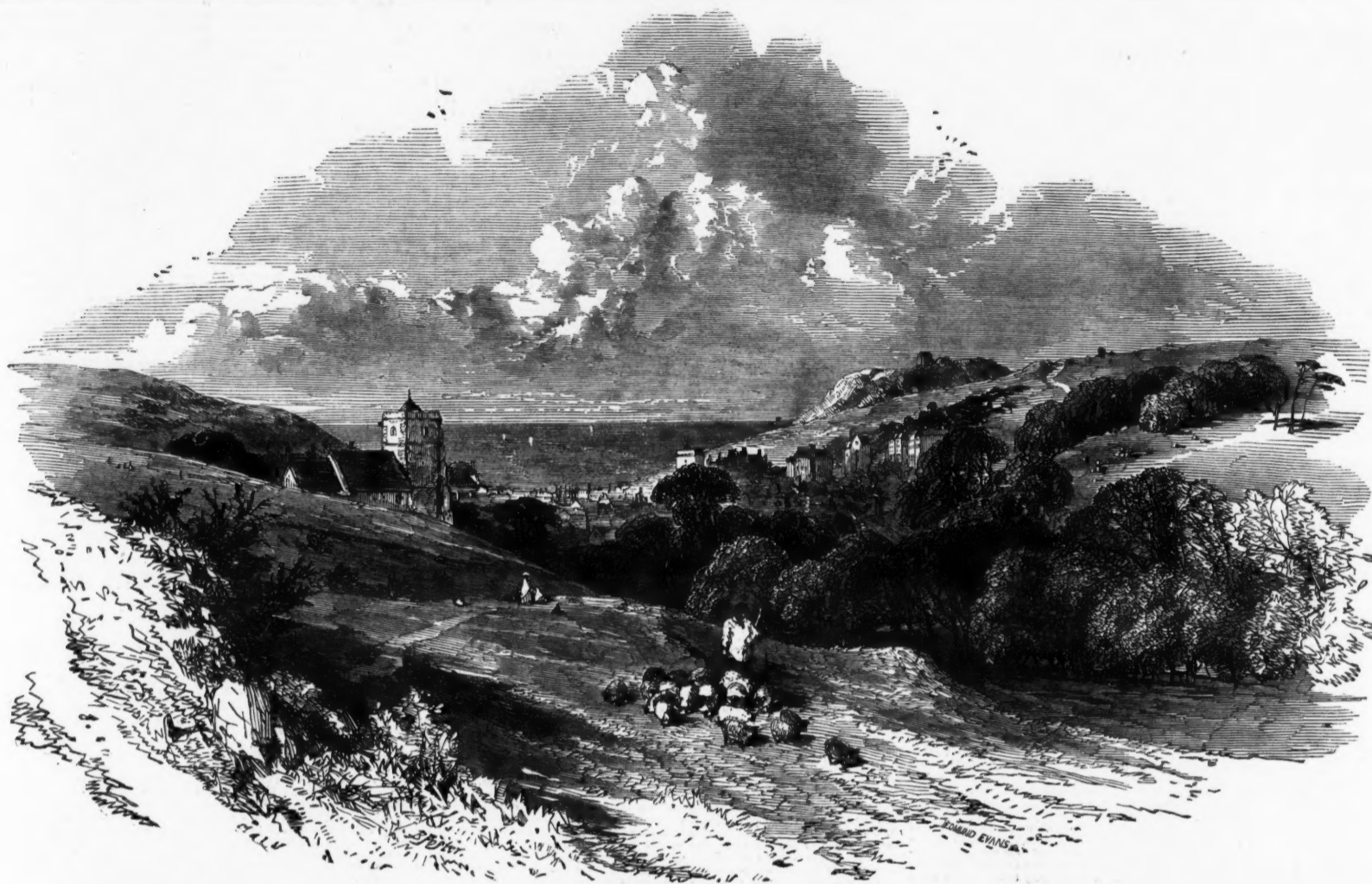
THE HON. LADY NEAVE.
This lady died, deeply lamented, on the 29th ult., at Dag-nam Park. She was born on the 25th October, 1800, the only daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell o' Wardour, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Ades, in Sussex, Attorney-General of Barbadoes; and married, 7th August, 1828, Richard Digby Neave, Esq., who succeeded to the family Baronetcy at the death of his father, the late Sir Thomas Neave, in 1848. Her Ladyship leaves six sons and four daughters.

TRADERS' SMALL PARCELS.—There has just been printed by the House of Commons, the petition from Newcastle-on-Tyne, being one of several petitions presented to the House from the trading communities of the manufacturing towns, in which they complain of the high rates of charge by railway companies on goods traffic, and especially with reference to "small parcels," that they endeavour to obtain a monopoly of traffic, and a right to charge as they please on such parcels. The whole subject is expected to be brought before Parliament next session.
The Manchester Liberal says it is scarcely within the verge of probability, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact, that on Tuesday last twelve hundred and a half of fresh herrings were bought in Douglas for 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1849.

INTELLIGENCE was received in town on Tuesday that the mob of Montreal had again been guilty of acts of cowardly violence and resistance to the law, as detailed in another column; and when the last accounts left, the exasperation of parties was so great as to lead to the belief that the disturbances are very far from being at an end. Whatever, in the meantime, may have occurred in Canada, one circumstance has occurred in England which will not be without weight when it is known on the other side of the Atlantic. The English journals that first contained the announcement of these riots, contained an extract from the London Gazette, notifying that the Governor-General of Canada had been raised to the British Peerage. The Canadian Tories clamoured for his Lordship's recal, and Lord Elgin, unwilling to perpetuate any personal enmities, offered his



WATERING PLACES OF ENGLAND.—HASTINGS.

field-sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity,

and the skilful generalship which can alone ensure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement. Yet, with all this excitement, the fall of the noble animal recalls the lament:—

Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er.—THE HON. T. LIDDELL



DEER-STALKING.—THE FALLING DEER.



"The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."—SHAKESPEARE'S *King Henry V.* Chorus of acts 2 and 4.

'CHIVALRY OF THE TIME OF HENRY V.'—PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

This magnificent design was originally painted in fresco, and exhibited in Westminster: it was Mr. Maclise's second work in the new art, his first having been painted for the Queen's Pavilion in Buckingham Palace Gardens. The "Chivalry" fresco was purchased by Charles Birch, Esq., of Harboure Hall, near Birmingham. Mr. Maclise has since considerably extended and improved the design, and has painted it in oil, for the dining-room of Somerlayton, Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Peto, M.P. It will be placed in an ornamental frame, in the

lower portion of which (in the Engraving left blank) will be inscribed the quotation given above, from Shakspeare's "King Henry V.," whence the general idea of the picture has been derived. It was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, and is described in the Catalogue as "A Knight being armed by his esquires for the combat, bearing the two-handed sword of the period."

The following lines, give, it may be supposed, if not the chivalrous, the domestic interest of the scene:—

THE DEPARTING WARRIOR.

There was a time—oh never may its like Return to curse us—when insatiate War Made desolate the fields, the homes, the hearts	Was the sole test of virtuous manhood, When loving eyes beam'd kindest love in eyes That glow'd in warfare with the fiercest flame:
Of merry England—merry but in name: When knightly prowess in the battle- field	When swords and spears were pious implements,

And heavy blows the only arguments That Kings and nations design'd to comprehend...

Love is not confident—it dwells with Fear; And ever to the hope that he instill'd...

"Oberon" overture, brilliantly played by the band, and unanimously encor'd. Costa's clever canon, "Ecco quel fiero istante..."

The second concert at the Town-hall, yesterday evening, was brilliantly attended; it lasted for eight until half-past twelve...

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS. The "Love Chase" was performed on Thursday, for the first time at this theatre...

NEW STRAND. A new comedieta, in one act, by Mr. J. Maddison Morton, was produced on Thursday...

The term of the Adelphi company at the Haymarket is still further prolonged.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the four meetings to which the turf fixtures for the coming week are confined, Doncaster alone has any real attraction.

The following Cricket matches come off in the course of the week:—Monday, at Holkham, the M. C. C. and ground against Holkham Club...

The aquatic fixtures will be, Helt Regatta (Worcestershire), on Monday; Shadwell and Hatfield, on Tuesday; and Hampton on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Although within five days of Doncaster Races, the room was thrily attended, and business almost at a stand-still.

Table with race results including ST. LEGER, DONCASTER CUP, and WARWICK RACES.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Table with race results for WARWICK RACES including TRIAL STAKES OF 5 SOVS each, and LEAMINGTON STAKES.

AVON STAKES OF 15 SOVS each, 10 ft.

Table with race results for AVON STAKES and other events like GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES.

MORTLAKE AND BARNES AMATEUR REGATTA.

The Mortlake and Barnes regatta, amongst gentlemen amateurs, for various pieces of plate, took place on Tuesday, and afforded considerable sport.

FAIR OARED RACE for Silver Cup.

Messrs. T. Bone and S. Bone ... (Light Blue) 1

SENIOR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Cup.

This extended from a boat below Lord Londsdale's to the first creek at Mortlake.

FINAL HEAT.

Mr. S. Walford, Fulham ... (Pink) 1

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL.

An important court-martial (which was commenced on Tuesday week, and has not yet been brought to a close) is at present proceeding on board her Majesty's ship Impregnable, 104, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland...

General cruelty from or about the 4th of September, 1846, until the 20th of May, 1849; and for false statements in the log of her Majesty's ship Chidlers, on or about the 9th day of October, 1848.

The court consisted of Sir John Louis, Bart., Admiral of the Red, and second officer in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, President; Captain Wm. James Hope-Johnstone, of her Majesty's ship Agincourt, 74, deputy ship of the Ordinary; Captain John Macdougall, of her Majesty's ship La Motte, 56, steam guard-ship; Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Impregnable, 104; and Captain George Greville Wilesey, of her Majesty's ship Daculus.

William Eastlake, Esq., was the officiating judge-advocate. The first of the above charges was preferred by Lieutenant Graham, and the others by Mr. Elliott, the late master of the Chidlers.

The particular nature of the alleged cruelty will be gathered from the following extract from the evidence adduced:—

Mr. Andrew Richard Elliott, late master of her Majesty's ship Chidlers, examined: I was serving on board her Majesty's ship Chidlers during her passage from Mauritius to China in the year 1846. I remember a marine serving in that ship, of the name of Haig, being flogged. To the best of my recollection his offence was for stealing candles, to burn in the lower deck when the ship was battered down, which she was the greater part of the passage, in consequence of bad weather.

Do you mean that he became insane before he was released from the gratings?—Yes.

Do you recollect a marine of the name of White serving in her Majesty's ship Chidlers?—I do.

Do you recollect what became of that man?—He jumped overboard and was drowned.

Did you hear Commander Pitman say that he would flog him?—I did; I heard Commander Pitman say that he would flog him—that he would give him four dozen to-morrow morning.

By Captain Maitland: Did he say that he would flog him, or what?—I heard Commander Pitman say that he would give him four dozen the next morning.

Mr. Graham: Do you know the offence that he had committed?—To the best of my recollection, his offence was for appearing at quarters dirty and with his clothes not mended.

Do you consider that he jumped overboard to avoid being flogged?—Captain Maitland: That can only be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Graham: I do not wish to press the question, but I shall call other witnesses on this point.

Captain Johnstone said it was no evidence, unless there had been a previous conversation.

Mr. Graham: I have no wish to press that question on the witness, because I shall prove it by other witnesses.

Commander Pitman: I shall object to that question. Any person might give the same opinion who was not there.

By Mr. Graham: I kept the log-book at that time.

Will you refer to the log, and state the entry of that event?—"Henry White, Royal Marine, 42d company, Friday, Sept. 11, 1846, being found dirty, was ordered forward to Doncaster in his palmy days; there is much 'talk' for the future—will it come to anything? The meeting commences on Tuesday with an indifferent list, the Champagne Stakes, for which the field will be small, being the 'feature.' The St. Leger, with about ten or a dozen starters at the outside, makes Wednesday the 'grand day.' Thursday will derive some interest from the Great Yorkshire Handicap; and Friday, the last day, will have the Cup and Park Hill, both certainties on paper, and several other prizes. As we mentioned in our last, the Great Northern Railway will enable visit rs to get to the town from the metropolis, in fact, from all parts of the country, without road travelling. Sherborne races take place on Monday, and Bromley and Brecon on Wednesday.

The following Cricket matches come off in the course of the week:—Monday, at Holkham, the M. C. C. and ground against Holkham Club. At Birmingham, eleven of All England against twenty-two of Birmingham and District. At the Kennington Oval, the gentlemen and players of the Surrey ground against Banstead. Tuesday—at the Honourable Artillery Ground, the Surrey Club against the Honourable Artillery Company. Thursday—at Gravesend, eleven of All England against eighteen gentlemen of Kent. Brighton—Sussex against England.

The aquatic fixtures will be, Helt Regatta (Worcestershire), on Monday; Shadwell and Hatfield, on Tuesday; and Hampton on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Although within five days of Doncaster Races, the room was thrily attended, and business almost at a stand-still. We can only give the market prices:—

Table with race results including ST. LEGER, DONCASTER CUP, and WARWICK RACES.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Table with race results for WARWICK RACES including TRIAL STAKES OF 5 SOVS each, and LEAMINGTON STAKES.

AVON STAKES OF 15 SOVS each, 10 ft.

Table with race results for AVON STAKES and other events like GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES.

MORTLAKE AND BARNES AMATEUR REGATTA.

The Mortlake and Barnes regatta, amongst gentlemen amateurs, for various pieces of plate, took place on Tuesday, and afforded considerable sport.

FAIR OARED RACE for Silver Cup.

Messrs. T. Bone and S. Bone ... (Light Blue) 1

SENIOR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Cup.

This extended from a boat below Lord Londsdale's to the first creek at Mortlake.

FINAL HEAT.

Mr. S. Walford, Fulham ... (Pink) 1

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday. This triennial meeting ranks the highest in the Musical Festival of this country, and its fame is European. The first gathering took place in 1773, at St. Philip's Church. Since the completion of the Town Hall (a copy of one of the ancient Greek temples), the performances are held in the new edifice; and a more admirably adapted locality for the purpose is not to be found in the kingdom.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven, Costa entered, and was received with prolonged bursts of cheering from every part of the Hall. This moment must have been to him one of gratification. He had been once or twice twenty years previously, at a Birmingham Festival. At that period he was an unknown tenor singer, and his debut was a failure. Now he returned, not as a singer, but as the most remarkable conductor who has ever presided over an orchestra.

The performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Athaliah," on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, will not easily be forgotten. The "Elijah" will not, perhaps, ever be heard in London so advantageously, for to collect together such a band and chorus exacts the means of such a triennial gathering as this. Mixed with the gratification of hearing such a matchless execution of "Elijah," feelings of deep sadness penetrated. Beneath the conductor's seat was a marble bust of Mendelssohn on a pedestal. What a mournful sentiment was experienced when it was felt that the inspired composer of "Elijah" was no more; that only three years before he had stood there, with the flashing eye of genius, animating the musical masses; and apart from Costa's wonderful reading of the score, that elicited such marked sympathy, a general feeling pervaded the immense multitude that the melancholy tribute to the departed was to listen with profound silence to his sublime inspirations.

The first miscellaneous concert was given on Tuesday night. It opened with the most exquisite rendering of Beethoven's "Pastorale" symphony we have ever heard. The points were attacked with unerring precision, and the delicate observations of the nuances unparalleled. Every movement was greatly applauded. Mme. de Meric then sang Smeaton's romance, from Donizetti's "Des non voler," in exquisite style, and it narrowly escaped an encore. Marie was received with acclamations, and was compelled to sing Mercadante's "Bella notturna" twice. Mme. de Meric was also cordially greeted; and in Rodé's variations on the theme "Ah! l'oiseau de la mer," delighted the auditory with her fervid feat: she was enthusiastically encor'd. She also sang twice with Calzolari the duo from "Linda," "Du quel di." Sims Reeves was encor'd in an air, based on a serenade by Weber, in "Euryanthe," Mme. Castellan was encor'd in "Ah! non giungo," from the "Sonnambula;" and Mlle. Jety de Treffs, in Kücken's "Trab, trab." One of the great treats of the concert was Weber's

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

The following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—"Head-quarters, Simla, the 27th August. Many applications for leave of absence, having been made to the Commander-in-Chief, which applications are founded upon former general orders, those general orders are hereby cancelled. The Commander-in-Chief does not wish to refuse a fair portion of leave of absence, when it can be granted without detriment to the service; but the conquest of a large country is not concluded by the battle which wins it. The army must remain alert in its cantonments to support the civil authorities till the country be settled. This is the present position of the Queen's and the Company's armies in India, and the Commander-in-Chief will not grant leave of absence to officers except on special occasions, supported by cogent reasons. Officers must remain at their posts with their non-commissioned officers and private soldiers. No regiment has an officer to spare; but, on the contrary, they have all of them too few, and the duties of these few must not be increased by leave of absence lightly conceded—therefore, 2. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments are requested not to apply for leave of absence for any one under their command without forwarding publicly or confidentially the special reasons which induce them to sanction such applications for leave. 3. Any officer in command allowing an applicant for leave to quit his post in anticipation of such application being granted, does so at his own, no small responsibility. The sickness of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or of any one belonging to them, is no cause, on exception to this order, the object of which is to support discipline, not to produce or increase individual affliction."

ANGLO-SAXON JUBILEE.

The present year being the Thousandth Anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great, it has been proposed to celebrate this important event in our early history by some public rejoicing, in which all ranks of the people may participate. The end of the Long Vacation, the middle of October, has been suggested as the most appropriate season; especially as it is believed that the birthday of Alfred was between the 26th and 29th of October, 849; and the latter day is well known to have been the date of his death, in the year 901. Wantage, in Berkshire, the birth-place of Alfred, has been named for the place of the Festival: it lies on the Great Western Railway, in the neighbourhood of the famous White Horse, Alfred's Well, the Barrows, and the Downs, and thus offers many characteristic attractions. The celebration is to consist of old English sports and games, and a cold collation; or the convivialities of a public hall, with music, toasts, and speeches; an Alfred medal being struck to commemorate the event. It is also hoped that a surplus fund may be raised towards erecting at Wantage a memorial to record the commemoration; and that a donation may be given to the Royal Literary Fund in the name of the Scholar King. The idea seems to us a felicitous and a practical one, as likely to cherish good old English feelings, and in this fixed point of the consummation of ten centuries, happily to combine the past, the present, and the future." A committee of gentlemen has been formed for this interesting object; including the Rev. the Vicar of Wantage; the Rev. Dr. Giles, Bampton, Oxon; Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of Albany, Guildford; the Rev. J. Braxton, Alfred Club, St. James's; John Hughes, Esq., Donnington Priory, Berks; and William John Evelyn, Esq., Wotton, Surrey. In all probability, some commemoration of the birth of Alfred has been before enacted: the annual trimming of "the famous White Horse" in the Chalk Downs had, we think, reference to such an event, though the ceremony, in our time, has dwindled to a villagers' fair, or, as they call it, "going up to chalk pits."

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson Bay territories and north-western settlements of this continent. We learn with regret, from him, that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party will, however, continue their search, under the orders of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson Bay Company. Sir John's second in command throughout the summer. Although it would be almost cruel to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chances to a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time.—Montreal Courier, Aug. 19.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

DAVID COPPERFIELD SELLS HIS WAISTCOAT. Mr. Dolloby—Dolloby was the name over the shop-door, at least—took the waistcoat, stood his pipe on its head against the door-post, went into the shop, followed by me, snuffed the two candles with his fingers, spread the waistcoat on the counter, and looked at it there, held it up against the light, and looked at it there, and ultimately said—"What do you call a price, now, for this here little waistcoat?" "Oh, you know best, sir," I returned, modestly, "I can't be buyer and seller too," said Mr. Dolloby; "put a price on this here little waistcoat."

BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURES. When we remember that at the time of the Great Plague the scanty population of Birmingham's "three streets" was almost destroyed, that up to within about seventy years ago letters were accustomed to be directed to "Birmingham, near Walsall," and that the town which now contains considerably upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, at the beginning of the last century contained not more than 5000—we cannot but be struck by the rapidity of its development these facts evidence. For the provision of means of support for the enormous number of souls who must have lived and died upon her soil during the last hundred and fifty years, Birmingham is indebted to her manufactures.—Journal of Design.

A STORM IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS. In the month of February, nearly twenty years ago, a fearful storm swept over the Shetland Islands. These are situated, as is well known, in a cleft group in the Northern Atlantic, about one hundred and forty miles from the Scottish mainland, and stretch from north to south about seventy miles. There is only one lighthouse throughout the islands—that on the cliff of Sumburgh Head, the southern promontory, which frowns over the classical but no longer formidable rocks. On the occasion alluded to, the gale commenced in the afternoon, from the south-east, increasing as the moonless night came on, and was accompanied with thick snow. No scene can be imagined more dreary than these isles present in such circumstances. The ocean spray, mingling with the snow flakes, wraps earth, sea, and sky in one desolating cloud; while the roar of the breakers on the cliff, and the gusts of the mighty wind, combine to appal even those most familiar with these occurrences. On such an evening the Shetland peasant, after looking to the safety of his boat on the beach, and spreading a few handfuls of fodder before the shivering animals cowering near his cottage, would early close the door, and with his family prepare themselves for a few hours of tranquil resting in their beds. Fire and light he seldom wants—the livers of the fish he has caught supply the latter, while peats he has in plenty for the trouble of preparing and carrying them home. The father will now make or mend his family's shoes, or, assisted by his sons, manufacture straw baskets for household use; while the females card, spin, and knit their fine wool. As midnight approaches, one light after another is extinguished in the lowly dwellings, and the inmates are buried in silence and repose. Doubtless, on a night like that we have attempted to describe, many a wife and mother would press a sleepless pillow—her fancy wandering to the absent sailor, perhaps exposed to the fury of the elements; for there are few families in this sea-girt district of whom some of the members are not seamen in the navy or distant merchant service. But at length even these anxieties would be lulled in sleep, even as "the sea-boy at the mast-head is lulled to rest by the rushing of the storm."—Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S ADVENTURE AT NIAGARA. There was a ladder of twigs by which the Indians descended into the lower basin, but it was broken, and as I was anxious to see the cataract from below as well as from above, I determined to venture, in spite of the representations of my guide, along the side of an almost perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding the roaring of the water, which frothed beneath me, I did not feel the least giddy till I was within forty feet of the bottom; but at this point the rock was so bare and so rocky that I could not any longer hold by it, and I fell. My fall depended by one hand, with which I had seized the last twig, feeling every minute as if my fingers must give way from the weight of my body. Few men could have spent, in the whole course of their lives, two such awful minutes as I passed on this occasion. At length my hand became incapable of retaining its grasp, and I fell, but, by a wondrous piece of good fortune, I alighted on the slope of a rock, which it seemed impossible that I could have escaped being dashed to pieces, and yet I did not feel very much hurt. I was only half a foot from the abyss, and I had not fallen into it; but when the cold and the damp began to affect me, I found that I was more injured than I had at first imagined, for my left arm was broken just below the elbow. My guide, who is coming home from the harvest field—one could fill a page with hints for such picturesquely, Mrs. Shandon and little Mary sit down and drink their tea together, while the captain goes out and takes his pleasure. She cares for nothing else but that, when her husband is away.—Penderennis.

COMFORTS OF THE TEA-POT. So Mrs. Shandon went to the cupboard, and, in lieu of a dinner, made herself some tea. And in those varieties of pain which we make women suffer, what a part of comfort has the poor tea-pot played ever since the kindly plans were introduced among us! What myriads of women have cried over it, to be sure! What sick-beds it has smoked by! What fevered lips have received refreshment from out of it! Nature meant very gently by women when she made that teapot; and with a little thought what a series of pictures and groups the fancy may conjure up and assemble round the tea-pot and cup. Meissa and Sacharissa are talking love secrets over it. Poor Polly has it and her lover's letters upon the table; his letters who was her lover yesterday, and when it was with pleasure, not despair, she wept over them. Mary comes tripping noiselessly into her mother's bed-room, bearing a cup of tea, to comfort the widow who will take no other food. Ruth is busy concocting it for her husband, who is coming home from the harvest field—one could fill a page with hints for such picturesquely, Mrs. Shandon and little Mary sit down and drink their tea together, while the captain goes out and takes his pleasure. She cares for nothing else but that, when her husband is away.—Penderennis.

A PUZZLE. A curious story was related to Sir Charles Lyell, of a New Englander who was seated by a reserved companion in a railway car, and who, by way of beginning a conversation, said, "Are you a bachelor?" To which the other replied drily, "No, I'm not?" "You are a married man?" continued he. "No, I'm not." "Then you must be a widower?" "No, I'm not." Here there was a short pause; but the undivided merit returned to the charge, observing, "If you are neither a bachelor, nor a married man, nor a widower, who is the world can be?" "If you must know," said the other, "I'm a divorced man!" If there is too great a facility of divorce in America, on the other hand it must be confessed that the difficulty is too great in England; and, owing to the additional obscurity of the law relating to marriages abroad, but lately altered, we happened to know one who was neither bachelor, married, widower, nor yet divorced—who did not, in short, know what he was himself, nor could the legal courts decide the question for him.—Sharpe's London Magazine.

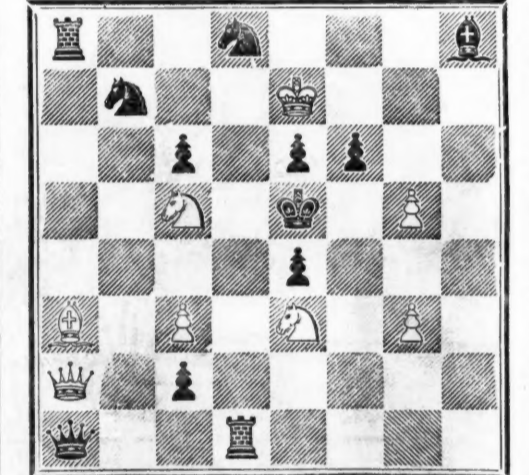
TOURISTS OF 1849. It is quite a matter of speculation with us what has become of all the people who have left town during the last six weeks. The process of emptying London at the end of a season is as strange a stroke of magic. Hey! what a throng of the streets at the West End are deserted as the great room in the Freemasons' Tavern after the chairman has vacated his seat. A few loitering groups may be seen here and there moving away with lingering step; but the social life that recently palpitated from one end to the other is extinct. Now, this process has just taken place in London, and the puzzle is to ascertain what has become of the people. Formerly, they used to spread themselves over the Continent; and Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, and Switzerland rejoiced in an expenditure of English gold, which set them up for the rest of the year. But for all purposes of pleasure-travelling the Continent is now almost shut up. People do not like to trust to the caprice of a continent which they have no confidence in, they huddle in particular places, and are unwilling to venture even into quiet districts from an apprehension of being unable to get back again. The fury which devastates one quarter to-day, may break out, without any apparent cause or preliminary warning, in the most peaceful section to-morrow. The meteoric course of revolution is not to be calculated upon; and the opulent and luxurious classes, who travel for enjoyment, do not discern much amusement in being locked up in a besieged town, or caught in a shower of bullets by the roadside. The consequence is, that although London is as empty as usual, the Continent has derived very little advantage from the emigration of the fashionable world. We hear very little of the English abroad, but a great deal of the English at home. The watering-places on the coast are crowded; little hotels in dusty villages exhibit signs of returning bustle; Margate and Ramsgate can hardly accommodate the multitudes that are flocking into them; the Isle of Wight promises speedily to attain a higher rate of suffocation than ever; and even London has been thrown into a paroxysm by the influx of company.—Fraser's Magazine.

THE AUTHOR'S GRIEVANCE. What is it you want? Do you want a body of capitalists that shall be forced to purchase the works of all authors, who may present themselves, manuscript in hand? Everybody who writes his epic, every driveller who can or can't spell, and produces his novel or his tragedy—are they all to come and find a bag of sovereigns in exchange for their worthless reams of paper? Who is to settle what is good or bad, saleable or otherwise? Will you give the buyer leave, in fine, to purchase or not? Why, sir, when Johnson sat behind the screen at Saint John's Gate, and took his dinner apart, because he was too shabby and poor to join the literary bigwigs who were regaling themselves round Mr. Cave's best table-cloth, the tradesman was doing him no wrong. You couldn't force the publisher to recognise the man of genius in the young man who presented himself before him, ragged, gaunt, and hungry. Bags are not a proof of genius; whereas capital is absolute, as times go, and is perforce the bargain-master. It has a right to deal with the literary inventor as with any other; if I produce a novelty in the book trade, I must do the best I can with it; but I can no more force Mr. Murray to purchase my book of travels or sermons, than I can compel Mr. Tattersall to give me a hundred guineas for my horse. I may have my own ideas of the value of my Pegasus, and tain't him the most wonderful of animals; but the dealer has a right to his opinion too, and may want a lady's horse, or a cob for a heavy timid rider, or a sound hack for the road, and my beast won't suit him.—Penderennis.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Tamul."—There can be but one opinion as to the surpassing excellence of the far-famed Indian Problem. Subjoined is another beautiful position (which has been slightly altered), by the same inventor. This latter is constructed in accordance with the principle of the Indian game, which admits of the Pawns moving but one step at a time;—White: K at Q R 3d, R at K R 5th, B at Q K 2d, Kt at Q R 6th, Ps at K 2d and Q K 6th. Black: K at Q B 6th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at Q 2d and 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 2d. White to move and mate in six moves. "R. R." Albany.—You should join the St. George's Chess-club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is only three guineas per annum, and you may there enjoy daily practice with some of the first players in the world. "Omnicron."—Coves—if we are not mistaken, No. 1 of the three problems submitted is impracticable, if Black takes the Bishop with his King. No. 2 appears to us soluble in three moves instead of six, by first playing the White Kt to Q 4th; and the only one adapted for publication is the last, which is free from flaw, and certainly ingenious. "Nemesis."—Thanks. A similar solution has reached us from several quarters. With regard to your own very modestly proffered Enigma, the only fault we can discern is its extreme easiness. "Tyro."—Under the circumstances stated, A. is fully entitled to demand a second Queen, and might, were it possible for him to advance all his Pawns to their 8th squares, have nine Queens on the board at once. "R. V."—Pretty, but a palpable plagiarism from the Indian Problem. "Feloas, W."—We shall be glad of a few more examples equally ingenious and well composed. "J. W. L. M."—Mate cannot possibly be effected in the way you propose. Look at the position again. The "cave" shall be examined. "C. C. C." Aberdeen.—1. Your solution is right. 2. Enigma No. 468 is correctly stated. Try it once more. 3. King's collection of Chess Problems is published at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle. "A Veteran."—With the best play on both sides, it has always appeared to us that the defending player comes off second best in the opening, 1. P to K 4th—1. P to Q 4th. If you refer again to the variation at page 378 of the "Handbook," you will find that, although Black can win the gambit Pawns at the point specified, he must lose in return his Q Kt Pawn. Is it not so? "Brighton."—Your proposed way of continuing the attack is inferior to that actually adopted by Mr. St. Amant; and if you again play the game over, you will perceive that White's K R P is not at the 3d sq. "J. W. H."—A. must retract his last move, and place his King out of check. "Cognition."—Quite right. "H. T. L." Alnwick.—The move in question would undoubtedly have given White a very fine attack. "Thoma."—It is lawful to demand another Queen even when your first is on the board. "A. J. H."—They shall be duly examined. "Prestis."—Club.—The "Stanton Chess-men."—We have lately been favoured with a sight of the newly-designed Chess-men you speak of, and shall be greatly mistaken if, in a very short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the ungainly, inexpressive ones we have hitherto contented with. In the simplicity and elegance of their form, combining apparent lightness with real solidity, in the nicety of their proportions one with another, so that in the most intricate positions every piece stands out distinctly, neither hidden nor overshadowed by its fellows, the "Stanton Chess-men" are incomparably superior to any others we have ever seen. Solutions by "Omnicron," "Dereon," "S. U.," "P. P.," "L. S. D.," "F. R. S.," "Miles," "Old Commodore," "J. B. D.," Edinburgh; "Belary," "A Veteran," "Nemesis," "Cyrus," "Ninus," "A. S.," "W. J. B.," "Elias," "E. E. X.," "H. P.," "Bath Duo," "M. E. R.," "W. L. Jun.," "S. A.," are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 293. WHITE. 1. Kt to K 5th. 2. K to K B 3d. BLACK. P moves. P moves. WHITE. 3. Kt to Q 3d. 4. Kt mate. BLACK. P takes R. PROBLEM NO. 294. By Mr. F. DEACON, of Bruges. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in five moves. CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS. WHITE (Amsterdam). 41. K to K B 3d. BLACK (London). London to play.

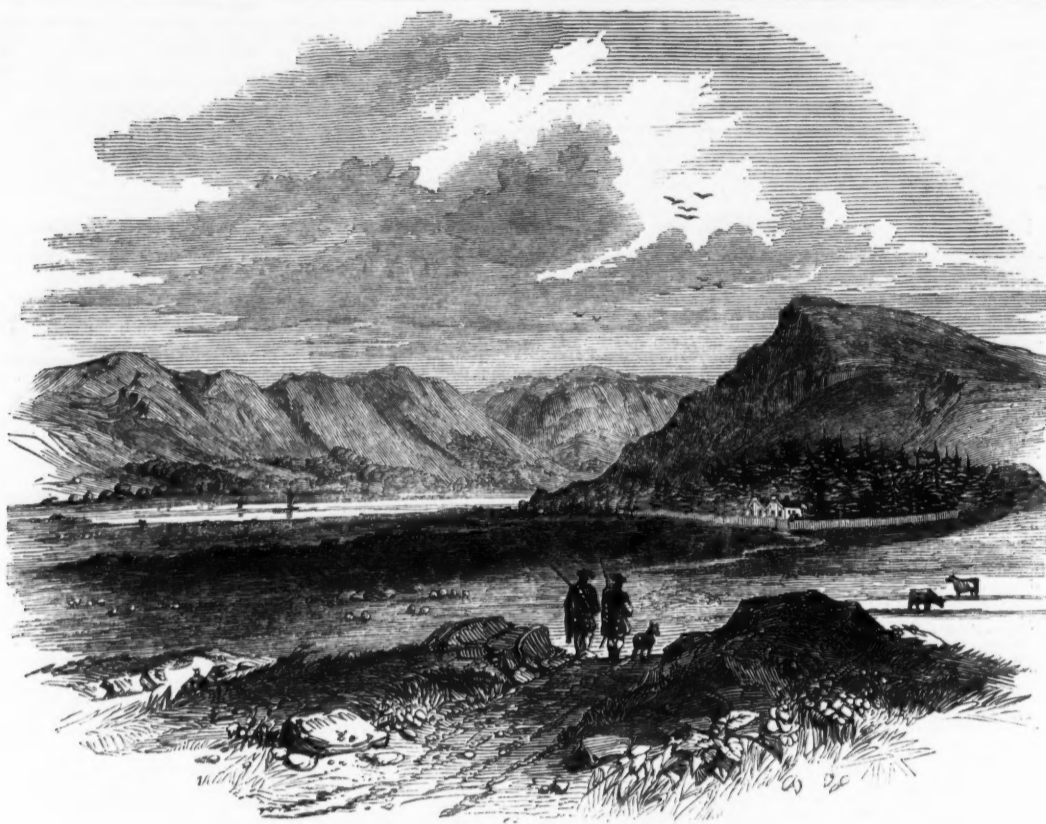
The following very lively and entertaining game has just been played between M. LE BARON DE REMIOLLE and Mr. F. DEACON, a young amateur, of Bruges.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt game.) WHITE (Mr. D.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. K Kt to B 3d. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. P takes K P. 5. Q takes B. 6. K B to B 4th. 7. Q to her Kt 3d. 8. Q Kt to B 3d. 9. Castles. 10. Q B to K 3d (a). 11. Q Kt to his 5th. 12. P to K B 4th. 13. B takes K B P. 14. Q B takes Q Kt. 15. K to E sq. 16. Q R to Q sq (ch). 17. P to K 5th (d). 18. Q to K B 3d. BLACK (M. de R.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. P to Q 3d. 3. Q B to K Kt 5th. 4. B takes K Kt. 5. P takes P. 6. K to B 3d. 7. P to Q Kt 3d. 8. B to B 4th. 9. K Kt to Q 2d. 10. Q Kt to Q 2d. 11. B to Q 3d. 12. Q Kt to Q B 4th. 13. K to Q sq (c). 14. B takes B (ch). 15. P takes K B P. 16. P to Q B sq. 17. Q takes K P. 18. P to Q B 3d. WHITE (Mr. D.) 19. K R to K sq. 20. Kt to Q 6th (ch). 21. B to Q Kt 3d. 22. Kt to Q B 4th. 23. Kt takes R. 24. Q to K Kt 3d (ch). 25. K R takes P. 26. B takes Kt. 27. K R to Q 3d. 28. K R to Q R 3d. 29. Q to K sq (f). 30. K R to K B 3d. 31. K R to K 3d. 32. K R to K 5th. 33. K R to K 7th (ch). 34. Q R to Q 7th. 35. P to K Kt 4th. 36. K R to K 6th. BLACK (M. de R.) 19. B to K 6th. 20. K to Q B 2d. 21. Q to B 4th. 22. Q R to K B sq. 23. K to Q Kt 2d. 24. Kt to Q 4th. 25. Q takes R P. 26. Q to Q 4th. 27. Q to Q 4th. 28. Q to K B 2d. 29. Q to K sq. 30. Q to K R 4th. 31. Q R to K B 4th. 32. K to Q R sq. 33. Q R to Q R 4th. 34. Q to K Kt 3d. 35. Q to K Kt 3d. 36. K R to K 6th. And Black resigned.

(a) Kt to B 3d is a stronger move at this point, from the immense attack which it admits by the subsequent advance of the P to K B 4th. (b) Finely conceived. (c) Suppose. (d) Correctly played. WHITE. 19. P takes B. 20. P takes B. 21. P takes B. 22. P takes B. 23. P takes B. 24. P takes B. 25. P takes B. 26. P takes B. 27. P takes B. 28. P takes B. 29. P takes B. 30. P takes B. 31. P takes B. 32. P takes B. 33. P takes B. 34. P takes B. 35. P takes B. 36. P takes B. WHITE. 19. P takes B. 20. P takes B. 21. P takes B. 22. P takes B. 23. P takes B. 24. P takes B. 25. P takes B. 26. P takes B. 27. P takes B. 28. P takes B. 29. P takes B. 30. P takes B. 31. P takes B. 32. P takes B. 33. P takes B. 34. P takes B. 35. P takes B. 36. P takes B. CHESS ENIGMAS. No. 478.—By HERB ROSSMAN. White: K at Q 6th, R at K Kt 8th, Ks at K K 3d and 6th. Black: K at his R 4th. White to play, and mate in four moves. No. 479.—By the Same. White: K at Q Kt sq, R at K 5th, Kt at Q 4th, P at Q 2d. Black: K at Q R 6th. White to play, and mate in three moves. No. 480.—By Mr. A. ROSSON. White: K at his 4th, Bs at K B 3d and K 3d, Kt at Q sq, P at K Kt 2d. Black: K at his R 5th, P at K Kt 3d. White to play, and mate in five moves. No. 481.—By W. C., of Manchester. White: K at K R sq, R at Q 7th, B at Q B 6th, Ks at K sq and Q Kt 4th, P at K 3d and Q B 3d. Black: K at Q B 5th, R at Q B sq, B at Q R sq, Ks at K sq and Q Kt 4th, P at K B 6th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great caution should be used, in the purchase of American lands in London, to deal only with respectable and well-known agencies. A Savannah editor notices an advertisement in one of the London papers, offering lands for sale in Irwin county, and states that an English family who had purchased a tract in the state of Georgia which was advertised in this manner were defrauded of their money, as no such land existed. All the wires having been laid down from the Chief Electric Telegraph Office, Lothbury, to the Post-office St. Martin's-le-Grand, the employes commenced, on Friday week, for the first time, sending off expresses from that establishment. The advantages to the Post-office of this facility of communication will be important, as the Postmaster-General will be made acquainted with the arrivals and departures of all the foreign and colonial mail packets immediately, and also for the transmission of orders to the various parts of the country connected with that department. The Bishop of Oxford met with an accident a few days since, while visiting Baron Alderson at his seat near Lowestoft. His Lordship was riding in company with some friends, when his horse fell and rolled over the Right Rev. Prelate. Fortunately his Lordship sustained no serious injury, and was able to dismount on the same day. On Saturday, information was received by the police that the George and Virtue Hotel, Cornhill, had been entered by thieves and plundered of £400 worth of foreign gold and silver coin; the residence of Count Latour, 79, Great Titchfield street, of a quantity of gold plate and jewels, value £350; the Hon. Mrs. Holmes, Westwood-lodge, Tulse-hill, of silver-plate, valued at £200; and E. Morris, Esq., Argyle-lodge, Clapham, of silver plate, valued at £80, and 40 silver ornaments. The town of Amiens has lately inaugurated—in presence of deputations from the learned societies of the capital, and with that array which customarily attends such ceremonies in France—a bronze statue, in one of its squares, to the memory of Dufresnoy de La Cange. The Magyar patriots who left England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packet have arrived at Constantinople, but have not been permitted to disembark, in consequence of the interference of the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors. The whole of the celebrated Arabian breeding stock at St. Cloud and Versailles is to be brought to the hammer in the course of the month of October. Among the pure Arabs to be sold is the famous white stallion Hambdani, said to be the finest animal of his race ever brought to Europe. It is to be hoped that some portion of the celebrated stock will find its way to England. Wood, who was so cleverly detected by Mr. Field, one of the inspectors of the Metropolitan police, during his recent visit to Paris in search of Manning, is the convict belonging to the Warwick convict-ship who escaped from Woolwich Dockyard in the daytime about five weeks ago. Wood, who is known by a number of names, was a most daring burglar, and a boot-maker by trade. On Tuesday morning a noble Caffrarian lioness in Mr. Wombwell's menagerie, while in the town of Bampton, produced a litter of three cubs. The sire is a majestic animal of the black-maned Barbary breed, and has been in England only two years; he is the largest of his tribe which has been exhibited for many years, and is nearly four feet high. The cubs are healthy, active, and exceedingly fine ones. Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in various parts of the county of Lincoln amongst the labouring population, at the low rates of wages which they are compelled to accept from their employers, owing in some measure to the great influx of Irish agricultural labourers. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of Daniel Devonport, who fired two pistol shots out of a revolver at James Reed, a constable of Warwickshire, last week, when escorting him to prison. The constable lies in a dangerous state from the two wounds inflicted upon him. It is stated that, with a view to another grand military display on the works of Portsmouth, the noble and gallant Lieutenant-Governor of that fortress has ordered a reserve of ammunition of ten rounds per gun to be made until a given period. At Manchester, two men, viz. Mellor, alias Robinson, and Macaulay, have been committed for trial, charged with forgeries upon the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank to the amount of £1000. Master Gunner Robert Purcell, of Scarborough Castle, has been discharged from the Ordnance Department, after serving upwards of 14 years, and has been awarded a pension of £s. 74d. per day. So high a pension to a person in his rank has rarely, if ever, been awarded. The Nottingham Mercury says that a bachelor, living at Mansfield, lately ordered the town crier to announce that he was in want of a wife, 30 years old, of amiable temper, and clean and industrious habits. He was so overwhelmed with applicants, that he found himself unable to make a choice, and was obliged to leave the town to escape his impending fate. General Cavaignac is at present, though not in an alarming state, suffering from a consumptive affection, hereditary in the family, and which carried off his brother Godefroy. The General is still the central point of a small body of Republicans of the *veille*, grouped around him as the only man that they can depend on, should some almost impossible chance call him back to power. A religious council of the heads of the clergy of the provinces of France to discuss religious matters, some of which have a political bearing, is to be held in Paris shortly. Several Archbishops and Bishops will be present. It is said that one of the chief topics of discussion will be the liberty of instruction. Letters from Smyrna announce the arrival there of the *Tartarus*, a British steam sloop of war, commanded by Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., having two private boats, taken between that port and Constantinople. The *Sharpshooter*, Lieut. Bailey, has visited Provesa, and obtained satisfaction from the Ottoman authorities there for an act of piracy committed by a Turkish boat on an Ionian small craft. The shipwrights who struck work in Shields some time ago, in consequence of an attempt on the part of their employers to reduce their wages, persist in refusing to submit to the proposed reduction, and the most of them have been set on again at their former rate of wages. The steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, departed from the Mersey at noon on Saturday last, for Halifax and Boston, with the usual mails for North America. She also carried on board 140 passengers; amongst them was the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James's. Several months before the Revolution of February, M. Chailion, a horse-dealer, entered into a contract with the Prefect of Police to keep eight horses continually saddled and bridled, for the use of the police, at the Tuileries. Immediately after the Revolution, however, M. Cau, aide-de-camp, who had become Prefect of Police, notified to M. Chailion that he might consider this contract at an end. M. Chailion accordingly brought an action against the Prefect of Police, and a few days ago the Civil Tribunal ordered that functionary to pay 1542f. 50c. for arrears due, and 6000f. damages. The Admiralty have ordered the new system of individual payment of Dockyard wages by the storekeeper to be put in operation on the 1st of October next. In the meantime, clerks are ordered to Woolwich Dockyard from the other establishments, to make themselves acquainted with the system. Among the looking-glasses at the late Exhibition of National Industry, in the Champs Elysees, Paris, was one 16 feet by 12, the price of which was marked at 12,000f. A similar mirror was shipped a few days since at Havre for New Orleans. The herring-fishing accounts, in almost every station, are highly favourable, and some of them state that the fishing is such as has seldom been witnessed. A meeting of the ironmasters in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge and Dudley was held at Stourbridge on Friday week, to discuss the subject of wages; when it was considered that the present state of the iron trade by no means justified any advance, and the determination was unanimous to blow out every iron furnace in the district rather than yield to the demands of the colliers. At the last fortnightly meeting of the Liverpool Board of Sewers, the proceedings related chiefly to the sanitary measures adopted by the Board at the present juncture. Mr. Harbord said the Board were spending about £10,000 a year in order to relieve the sufferers from cholera. The British Museum closed on Monday afternoon for the purpose of cleaning, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 10th inst. From that period till the 8th of May next the Museum will close at four instead of seven p.m. James Mearns, coffin-maker for the Nenagh union workhouse, on Thursday week sent in a bill to the Nenagh board of guardians for 1130 coffins, furnished by him from the 25th of last March to the 25th of July—just four months! It is ascertained that in Liverpool about 40 per cent. of the deaths from cholera occurred in houses in which more than one person had died of the disease. Mr. Ellis Roberts, who won the prize harp at the Eisteddfod, has received his appointment as harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The intimation was communicated in a letter, dated at Balmoral, from Colonel Ansell to the Hon. G. H. Trevelyan, M.P., viz.—"Mr. Ansell presents his compliments to Lieut.-Col. Trevelyan, and has much pleasure in informing him that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously appointed Mr. Ellis Roberts harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." The following are among the few places around the metropolis which are free from cholera:—Ettam, Dulich, and Blackheath. Prince Albert is taking occasional instructions in Gaelic from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Creith, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of a language connected with the literature of the country, and which forms the dialect of a class in whom his Royal Highness takes much interest, and among whom a considerable portion of his leisure at this season of the year is likely to be regularly spent. Mr. Anderson is a good Gaelic scholar, although a Lowlander. More than £300,000 has recently passed through the office of Messrs. Sale and Worthenby for the purpose of procuring in Yorkshire and Cheshire for the Freshford Building and Land Association. An arrival took place a few days since of some bales of hops from one of the Belgian ports, and a further arrival of ten bales of the article has just taken place by a vessel from Ghent, the produce of Belgium. On Monday week a trout was caught in Windermere Lake which measured no less than 25 inches in length, was 15½ in girth, and weighed upwards of eight pounds and a half.



"THE QUEEN'S HUT," LOCH MUICK.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty's sojourn in the Highlands has been varied by a visit to Loch Muick, where the Queen has a favourite lodge, or "Hut," as it is called, from its small dimensions. It is situated about equidistant from Balmoral and Ballater, close at the base of "dark Lochnagar." The water of Muick is an impetuous stream, which chafes and foams along through its whole progress to the Dee. The glen contains a larger number of inhabitants than one would expect to find in it.

Some three miles from the Dee, the character of the glen changes. It becomes wilder and more desolate. After passing a wooded ravine, one travels on about the distance specified, and the most anxious search will discover but three houses besides the lodge her Majesty is to occupy. The loch occupies the hollow betwixt hills that rise sheer up from it, having a sort of table-land on the top; while, towering far above them, Lochnagar raises its rugged cones. The scene is one of surpassing beauty, and more especially in the evening, when the last rays of the setting sunlight produce an impression which can never be forgotten. The lodge is about half a mile down the glen from the loch, and is situated amid a small clump of firs on the corner of one of the hills that border it, commanding at once a view of the glen and a portion of Lochnagar. It is said to stand on the farm of Insh Bobberit, one of those great sheep-walks on which there is marvellously little cultivation.

The scenery around this hunting-lodge is very singular. It is one of the lions of the central Highlands; but still the lodge itself cannot be altogether termed lonely. It is rather a social, neighbourly place; for the farm-house at the Spital of Glenmuick is within less than half a mile, with only the clear still stream between them; and the houses of Insh Bobberit are of much more than a mile distant towards the north. The lodge itself is at the bottom of a huge cup, with Mount Kean, in Kincairdineshire, for one edge, and Lochnagar on the opposite side. The entrance to Loch Muick is a very short distance from the lodge, and seems to be an opening in the side of some tremendous building, of which the still waters of the loch form the floor; and the rockless walls are bare and perpendicular, some hundreds of feet high. Down their sides, occasionally, many little cataracts find their way; and one stream is large and permanent. A wilder refuge than within the entrance of Loch Muick an outlaw could not meet in a winter night. The newest habitations to the south are round Lochlee, in Forfarshire; and the intervening chasms are deep, dark, and terrible. Still there is much natural sweetness round the lodge, and it stands a complete protest against the carelessness of mankind. The grass around it grows luxuriantly. The young wood thrives splendidly.

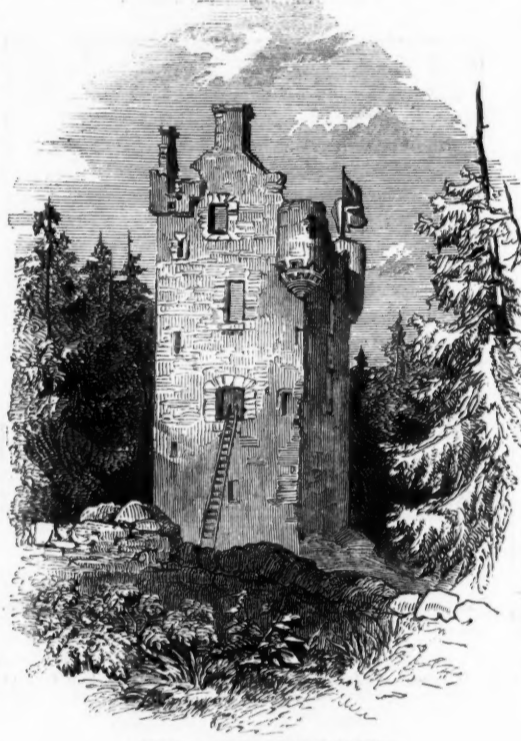
We quote these interesting descriptive details from the *Glasgow Daily Mail*. A Correspondent has favoured us with three Sketches of the Lodge, and an adjoining point of antiquarian interest, which we have engraved. They are accompanied by the following notes on the locality:—

"Amongst the wildest scenery in Scotland, at the foot of Lochnagar, and surrounded by mountains which are only covered with purple heath and broken fragments of their rocks, is situated the 'Queen's Hut,' as the country people call it. It is embosomed in a copse of fir and pine trees, and is only a short distance from the wild Loch Muick, a long, narrow lake, which seems, at a distance, to be almost overhung by its precipitous banks. From this lake a stream of the same name emerges, and winds across the moor, until it dives down a fine mountain ravine, and joins the Dee at Ballater. The Queen's residence consists of two small cottages, consisting only of the ground-floor, except, perhaps, the servants' rooms. And here her Majesty and her Royal Consort sometimes adjourn from their house at Balmoral, and enjoy in perfection the fine air, and scenery, and quiet. Of course, the accommodation is not sufficient for a long sojourn. The moors abound in game, and the loch with trout.

"The whole of the range of mountains on the west side of the Muick river belongs to an estate recently purchased by Prince Albert from an old family in the neighbourhood, many of whose mountain fastnesses still exist in ruins. Amongst these are the remains of the 'Castle of Knock,' which has never been very extensive; but, as the outer walls are tolerably entire, it gives a very good idea of the strongholds of Highland Lairds in olden time. Nearly opposite to

Knock Castle is the site of another of their towers, 'Brackley,' which has now disappeared except in traditional legends."

According to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, "the projected stay of the Royal party at the shooting-lodge was much curtailed. They remained but one night, departing on the evening of the day subsequent to that on which they arrived. It is said that their expectation of unmolested seclusion was disappointed—that



KNOCK CASTLE, NEAR BALLATER.

they were unable to stir abroad without encountering multitudes of gazers—and that for this reason they left abruptly."

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

This invention is stated to possess the power of almost instantaneously extinguishing fire. It is constructed of various sizes. A portable machine, for domestic use, is composed of a set of light iron cases thus arranged:—A and B, the two outer cases, forming a close water-chamber; C and D, two inner cases, perforated in such a manner as to allow the free passage of vapour; E, the inner lid; F, the outer lid, or cover; G, a water-pipe, forming the handle; H, the charge; I, the igniter; K, the igniting pin.

The work of charging the Annihilator is performed in a minute. The two lids, F and E, being taken off, the charge (which is already provided with the igniter bottle) is introduced, and the two lids are replaced, the outer one being secured by a thumbscrew. The igniter pin is placed in the neck, and covered with the wooden stopper, and this may be sealed down at pleasure. Water is then poured into the handle, and confined by a small screw-plug.

The charge, H, is a compound of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum, moulded into the form of a brick. The igniter (I) is a glass tube enclosing two bottles—one containing a few drops of sulphuric acid, placed over another containing a mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar.

The mode of using the Annihilator is to carry the machine to the place on fire, take out the wooden stopper, with the knob of the stopper strike down the plug or pin in the neck of the machine, and hold the machine by the handle in the best position for the vapour which will come out of the hole on the top to reach the flame, which is almost momentarily extinguished.

The action of the machine is as follows:—The pin being forced down, breaks the igniter bottle, when the sulphuric acid falling on the mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar, ignition takes place; the flame spreads over the upper surface of the charge, which instantaneously ignites, and evolves heated gases; these, in their passage through the perforated cylinders, impinge against the water chamber, expand the contained air, and produce steam, by which the water is forced through the tubular passage. The steam of the water mixing in the annular chamber with the hot gases, they escape together from the discharge tube in a dense expansive cloud, and are continuously delivered until the charge and water are expended.

Mr. Phillips states the portable machine to be applicable to the protection of dwelling-houses, detached buildings, and ships; but it is requisite that public stores, warehouses, manufactories, and large piles of building, be protected by stationary engines of immense power, the construction of which varies materially from that of the portable machine, although based on the same principle of action; namely, that of extinguishing fire by gases and vapour resulting from combustion.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

This able and accomplished public writer, who took so prominent a part in the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Paris recently, and who has acquired so distinguished a reputation amongst his countrymen both in the Legislative Chambers and as a journalist, has just given proof of how justified were the sentiments of gratification with which the Peace party hailed his accession to their ranks. The earnestness with which M. Girardin advocates any great question which he takes up is alone equalled by the ability, learning, and research which he brings in aid of the development of his views.

A dreadful homage to the power of his pen was paid by General Cavaignac, when, in the sanguinary insurrection of June last year, he thought it necessary to mark his displeasure at an article in M. Girardin's paper, complaining of Paris being under the *regne du sabre*, as well as his fear of the exciting effects of that article, by issuing during the hottest of the combat the following decree:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

"The Chief of the Executive Power, in virtue of the decree of the National Assembly, which places the city of Paris in a state of siege, resolves:—'The Prefect of the Police, and every agent of the public force, on the view of this present decree, will cause to be arrested the citizen Emile de Girardin, and to suppress the journal the *Presse*.'—'The Prefect of Police will immediately order the seizure of all public newspapers which, by their hostile publication, prolong the struggle which is embroiling the capital in blood, and compromising the safety of the Republic.'

"Paris, June 25, 1848."

"CAVAIGNAC.



M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

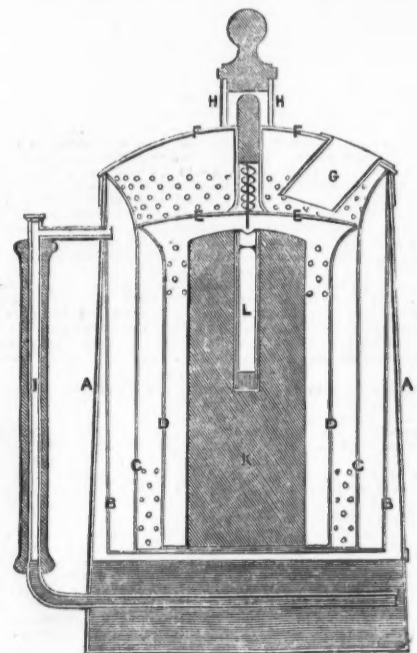
M. Girardin was, in consequence, arrested the same evening, and sent to the Conciergerie. He was released, however, after a short but rigorous confinement, and allowed to resume his pen.

There is no public writer in France who approaches M. Girardin in a correct knowledge of English politics, and a just appreciation of the advantages of the balanced system of government in this country. He has always taken pains to master fully every leading topic of social or political interest which has engaged our public men; and at the time when Free-trade was scarcely known by name in France, and not at all understood, he produced some very able articles upon the question.

On Saturday last, his paper, *La Presse*, advocating the doctrines of the Peace party, and urging the necessity of a reduction of the French army, contained, under the head of "The net produce of twenty years of war," the following remarkable article:—"Levies of June 24, 1791, 150,000; September, 1792, 109,000; February 24, 1793, 300,000; April 16, 1793, 30,000. Requisition of August 16, 1793, 1,050,000. Conscriptions of Vend. 3, an VII., 150,000; Germ. 28, an VII., 150,000; Messidor 24, an VII., 110,000; Floréal 28, an X., 120,000; Floréal 5, an XI., 120,000; Floréal 5, an XII., 60,000; Nivose 8, an XIII., 60,000; Nivose 27, an XIII., 60,000; Vend. 2, an XIV., 80,000; December 15, 1806, 80,000; April 7, 1807, 80,000; January 21, 1808, 80,000; September 10, 1808, 80,000; September 12, 1808, 80,000; January 1, 1809, 80,000; April 25, 1809, 40,000; October 5, 1809, 36,000; December 13, 1809, 120,000; Same day, 40,000; Sept. 1, 1812, 120,000; Jan. 11, 1813, 350,000; April 3, 1813, 180,000; Aug. 24, 1813, 30,000; Oct. 9, 1813, 280,000; Nov. 15, 1813, 300,000.—Total, 4,565,000 men. Napoleon, for his part, obtained by the conscription, 2,476,000 men. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Daru, in his report to the Legislative body on the conscription, avows it. (*Moniteur*, 30 Floréal, an X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from 18 to 20 years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard. In 1793 France had, as now, 86 departments. The conquests of the Republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by 19, and made 105. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created 27 new departments, France then having 132. In 1814 France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marienburg, Philippeville, and Landau. Such, then, was the net produce of twenty years' gigantic wars, heroic efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, and bloodshed on every battle-field of Europe. A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, sufficed to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1845 than in 1790. But that is not all! To 4,500,000 of men (how many nations have not 4,500,000 souls!) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added 7,000,000 francs of indemnity of



"THE QUEEN'S HUT."



PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—(SECTION.)

war, paid by France to the Allied Powers, and which was payable in equal portions, in five years, by means of *bons* to be borne on the Royal Treasury, plus 490,000,000 francs for the support of the foreign garrison, plus a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards."

THE AMENDED COUNTY COURTS ACT.—On Saturday two provisions in the new County Courts Act (12th and 13th Vict., cap. 101) came into operation, repealing the authority given to the judges to commit to county gaols or houses of correction, and substituting the usual debtors prison, where in future debtors are to be sent. By the third section it is provided that where a debtors prison is situated at an inconvenient distance, or is in a crowded state, the Secretary of State may authorise commitments to a house of correction, and make orders altering the regulations of such house of correction or gaol so far as respects the treatment of persons to be committed under this act, in order that such persons may be treated as nearly as may be in like manner as if they had been committed to a gaol in which such debtors as aforesaid may be confined, notwithstanding the regulations in force in such house of correction or gaol to which such persons may be committed, and every such order may from time to time be revoked or varied by such Secretary of State as occasion may require."

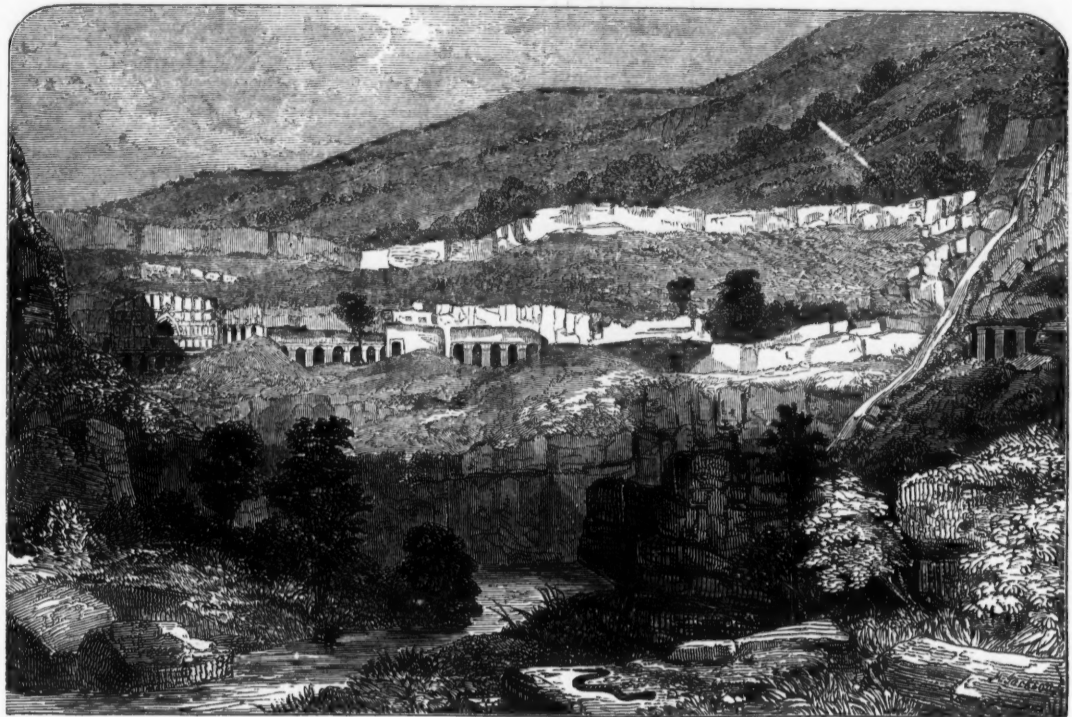
AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—On the 21st of July, at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, died, at the age of 111 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd. Deceased was born on board a British ship-of-the-line, in the Bay of Biscay, cradled on the broad Atlantic. Her father having been killed while fighting for George I., she was cast an orphan on the shores of New York; thence carried to St. Augustine. After her marriage she settled on the banks of the Alabama. On the outbreak of the war between France, Spain, and England, she, with other British settlers, were made prisoners and taken to New Orleans. After two years she was transferred to the Spaniards and taken to the Castle at Vera Cruz, where she remained until its capture by the British in 1761. She was then relieved and taken to New York. During the first American war she followed her husband through the principal campaigns, and was at the hard-fought battles at Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown, &c. At the close of the war, in 1784, she went with the Loyalists to the province where she died.

HIDDEN DANGERS AT SEA.—The sudden appearance, some eighteen years ago, of a small island and very soon after its nearly as sudden disappearance, off Sciaca, on the south-west coast of Sicily, a region noted in past ages for its submarine volcanoes, created much surprise at the time. Accounts from Malta, by the *Overland Mail*, report that the *Terrible*, steam-frigate, sent to take soundings on this shoal, had returned after finding the water much shallower than it is marked on the charts; and another shoal of much greater extent had been discovered, not marked at all, which leads to a strong presumption that some volcanic action is in progress. For the more minutely examining the new shoal, the *Rosamond* steam-sloop, of less draught of water, was despatched from Malta on the 22nd ult., and had not up to the 24th yet returned. Sir William Parker, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, had also despatched from Malta several of the launches of the ships in port, accompanied by the *Oberon* and *Splendore* steam-sloops, to seek for (by means of dragging) a hidden rock, which, though said to have been seen by several Greek and Maltese seamen during the past forty years, is still classed among the doubtful dangers, and upon which, it is supposed, the *Earl of Auckland* steamer struck in March last, situated from 87 to 95 miles due east of Malta.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Dempster, of Kinghorn, N.B., who has originated an improved mode of building and rigging a sailing-vessel, and a new code of signals and trawling apparatus, has lately printed a description of these novelties. A striking instance of the good he has effected is in the improvement that has lately taken place in the Frith of Forth, and on the coast of Fife, in trawl fishing: at the latter place, within two years, sixty boats' crews adopted trawl nets, where such a mode of fishing was before unknown, since which, turbot, halibut, soles, plaice, &c., have been taken in large quantities, much to the advantage of the fish-markets, and to the increase of the trade. Yet, as is too often the case with individuals who devote their time and money to improvements by which the public are benefited, Mr. Dempster has expended considerable sums without receiving any remuneration beyond empty thanks for his exertions.

THE BOSPHORUS.—The screw steam-ship *Bosphorus*, J. V. Hall Commander (of which we gave an Engraving in our last Number, from a drawing by the Captain), left her moorings off the East India Dock, on Monday last, with a full cargo, for Liverpool, which port she will leave, on the 16th, with passengers and cargo, for Malta and Constantinople.

PAINTINGS IN THE AJUNTA CAVES.
(MUSEUM OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.)



NO. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE AJUNTA CAVES.

THERE have lately been added to the Museum of the East India Company some interesting copies of paintings found upon the interior walls and roofs of a series of temples, excavated out of the solid rock, situated near the Ajunta Pass, where the road from Central Hindostan ascends the mural heights supporting the table land of the Dekhin. The town of Ajunta is about 200 miles north-east from Bombay; and in a ravine amongst the hills, some four or five miles distant, occur the caves. According to Mr. Fergusson, in his "Memoir on the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," the entrance to the ravine is nearly half a mile in width, but the ravine becomes narrower as the traveller winds up it, until it termi-

nates in a cascade of seven falls, or leaps: the lowest is about 100 feet high, the others about 100 feet higher. Immediately below the fall the ravine makes a sharp turn to the right, and it is in the perpendicular cliff forming the outer side of the bend, and facing the fall, that the caves are situated; the whole series extending about 500 yards from north to south-east. There are in this space twenty-seven caves, which are accessible by a sort of ledge or terrace of the cliff; but this has given way at the southern extremity, and left the face of the cliff perpendicular, to the height of about three hundred feet. The general appearance of the ravine and of some of the excavations is given in our Engraving No. 1, reduced from the original plate, forming part of Mr.



NO. 2.—INDIAN WARRIORS SETTING OUT ON AN EXPEDITION.

Fergusson's interesting illustrations of these and other Rock Temples delineated by him in India.

The Ajunta Caves are richly decorated with sculptured porticoes and columns; but their peculiar feature is the embellishment of their roofs and walls with paintings, which it is not yet determined to call frescoes. They have suffered much from time and neglect; and to counteract, in some measure, the further depredations of both, the Court of Directors have instructed their local Governments to take measures for their careful delineation. An officer of the Madras Establishment, Captain

Gill, has been for some time, and is still, employed in making copies of them, and has sent home those now at the India House: of three of which we present our readers with engravings. In No. 2 we have on the left a number of warriors apparently setting out on an expedition. The chief, indicated by the umbrella, is taking leave of his princess, whilst a group of women on the right are also bidding them farewell. The men are characterised by the intertwining of the hair with the cloth of the turban, a costume now chiefly met with amongst the Burmas. It is doubtful if it is to be found on the conti-

ment of India. There is nothing to denote the religion of the persons represented, but in another painting a group very similar are offering their adoration to a Chaitya or Buddhist monument, which is conclusive as to their professing the Buddhist faith.

In No. 3 we have various groups, who belong to the interior of the palace. The chief in one place is seated, in another standing, and in both attitudes is evidently communicating orders or instructions. This is probably a representation of Sakya-sinha or Buddha, who admitted females to become his disciples, and was allowed free access to the



NO. 3.—INTERIOR OF AN INDIAN PALACE.

female apartments. The privilege here is not confined to him, for in two places are men bringing presents carried upon a pole, with slings, as they are at the present day. In the right-hand corner we have what seems to be a garden: in the left a group of elephants very accurately represented—one appears to have triple tusks; a seated female in front appears to hold a book.

No. 4 represents a very different series of figures from either of the two preceding, and evidently belongs to the Saiva branch of Brahmin-

ism. The much-defaced head in the centre, with a rich crown, ornamented amongst other things with crosses, is a not uncommon representation of Siva; and in the right compartment we have the same divinity attended by some of his hideous train of goblins. In one place, on the left, of two smaller figures the male is playing a flute. The figures appear to be partly in the clouds, partly in edifices and in gardens—perhaps the city of the God of Wealth upon the celestial mountain Kailas is intended.

The indications of Buddhism are, however, the prevailing subjects of the paintings, although some of them are Saiva. Fragments of inscriptions are found on two of them, which, although too imperfect to be capable of translation, yet are valuable as guides to the age of the paintings. The characters in which they are written went out of use about the third century of our era, and the paintings in which they occur must, consequently, be of prior date. They were painted, probably about the beginning of the Christian era.



NO. 4.—SAIVA FIGURES.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

On Monday evening, at the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, a public meeting was held, convened by placard, in order to express sympathy with Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, the ministers who have recently expelled the denomination by the Wesleyan Conference.

Mr. Richard Hardman moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting declares its attachment to the doctrines and general discipline of Wesleyan Methodism as left by its venerated founder."

Mr. Samuel Hewitt seconded the resolution. He entered at some length into the fundamental principles of Methodism, and characterised the recent proceedings of Conference in regard to Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, as contrary to such principles, and opposed to legality and justice.

Before the resolution was put to the meeting, Mr. Charles Southwell rose to speak. Instantly a violent interruption ensued, and several gentlemen on the platform surrounded Mr. Southwell, and angrily asked him to sit down; the tumult in the body of the meeting being of the most exciting character.

Mr. Martin had hardly risen, before Mr. Southwell, who had gone round to the front entrance of the building, was heard at the other end of the room protesting against the present proceedings, as a violation of all public right and justice.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.

to deliver tickets to passengers. The tickets are numbered consecutively from one to a thousand and so on, and supposing any ticket were discovered amongst those collected from passengers which bore a number beyond the total quantity issued for the day, that would cause suspicion and inquiry.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—On Monday morning, about half-past eleven, at East-street, Ipswich, a man named Grayson murdered three of his male children, of the respective ages of four years, three years, and eight months, by cutting their throats with a razor and afterwards cut his own throat with the same instrument.

DEATH FROM ADMINISTERING A POISONOUS NOSTRUM FOR CHOLERA.—Some weeks ago the Liverpool dock committee made known and recommended to the public, through the newspapers, a mixture to be taken in cases of cholera, which was said to be a compound made up according to a prescription obtained from Sir James Clark, physician to her Majesty.

THE CHOLERA AT SEA.—The ship *Sheridan*, Captain Cornish, arrived at Quarantine, New York, from Liverpool, lost thirty-one of her steerage passengers and seamen by cholera. The following are their names:—Mr. Simons, of New York, second officer of the ship; J. Anderson, of Liverpool, carpenter of ditto; William Ogden, seaman, of Liverpool; Frank Conklin, ditto, of Boston, France; Walter Riley, ditto, of Catherfield, Connecticut; George Simons, ditto, of Danzig; Steerage passengers—John Grimes, of Sileby; Frank and Ellen Dalton, of ditto; W. Hollyridge, and Martha, his wife (who have left four children on board the ship, without relatives or friends); Mary, Catharine, Sarah, and Charles Barnes, of Craxton, England (all of the same family, and the mother is on board); John Mickleward, of Leeds, England; Sarah Pratt, of Oxford, Ireland; John and Edward Richards, of Leeds, England; Catherine Doyle, of Ireland; Michael Breene, of Tipperary; James and Richard Smith, of Ireland; Martha Farrell, of Longford; William and Dorothea Odman, of Cornwall, England; Sarah and Morris and Edward Lloyd (mother and two children), of Kildermock, England; John Shannon, of Roscommon, Ireland; Joseph Kavanagh, of Dublin, fell overboard and was drowned. Captain Cornish had a very serious and trying time the first week out. The cholera broke out among the crew on the 7th of August: for the first eight days there were from eight to ten new cases, and from three to five deaths daily for eight days in succession. Out of twenty-two seamen, on four could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths occurred since the ship sailed. All that could be done was done by Captain Cornish and his officers for the sick. Several were ill when she reached Staten Island; they were taken to the hospital. The vessel has been detained at Quarantine.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK. (From our City Correspondent.) All the markets continue comparatively deserted, business, both speculative and real, being confined to the narrowest limits. Consols during the week have only fluctuated between 92½ and 92½ for money and account, closing rather firmly at the higher quotation. Exchequer Bills have again declined, money being in greater demand out of the house. India Bonds are also receding from the same cause. This general tendency to recede, notwithstanding the exceedingly favourable accounts of the harvest, both as regards abundance and quality, proves the existence of a belief that money will become shortly more valuable, from the resumption of trade both here and abroad, besides the probability of foreign loans, and the necessity of resorting to metropolitan stocks, in order to meet the English funds at the close of the week were firm, quoting for Bank Stock, 109½; Reduced, 92½; Consols, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Ann. 93½; Long Ann. to expire January, 1850, 8 15 16; Ditto, 30 per Cent., October 10, 1850, 8 11-16; India Stock, 252½; India Bonds, £1000, 75 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 39 p; £500, June, 39 p; Small, June, 39.

THE principal operations in the foreign market have been in Mexican and Peruvian, with some few in Ecuador. There have not, however, been any wide fluctuations except in Buenos Ayres Stock, which marked a decline of three per cent. on Tuesday, quoting 48 4/8. The prices at closing are, for Danish Bonds, 182½, Three per Cent. 79; Ecuador Bonds, 31; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 274; Ditto, Small, 28; Peruvian Bond, Deferred, 17½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, Three per Cent., 34½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½; Ditto Four per Cent., 85½. Railway stocks have been greatly depressed during the week, particularly the established and dividend-paying lines. London and North-Western, Great Western, York and North Midland, Midlands, &c. all declined considerably on Tuesday, although a slight reaction has since taken place. Fear of de-rating dividends, and the necessity of resorting to metropolitan stocks, in order to meet debentures falling due (thus rendering the original stocks nearly worthless), are the assigned causes of this downward movement. At the close of business there was rather more firmness, the last prices being—For Aberdeen, 107½; Buckinghamshire, 104; Caledonian, 111; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 107½; Chester and Holyhead Preference, 111; Eastern Counties, Eastern Union Class A, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 19 East Lancashire, 144;

East Lincolnshire, 28½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 38; Great Northern, 74; Ditto, A, Deferred, 34; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 54; Great North of England, 210; Great Western, 67 ex d.; Ditto, 4 Shares, 134 ex d.; Ditto, New, 217, 8½ ex d.; Hull and Selby, 92½ ex d.; Ditto, 4 Shares, 47 ex d.; Lancashire, Fife, &c., 41; Leeds and Bradford, 184; Leeds and Thors, 15; London and Blackwall, 31; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 74; London and North-Western, 119 ex d.; Ditto, New Quarters, 134 ex d.; Ditto, £10 (M and B), C, 34 ex d.; London and South-Western, 33 ex d.; Midland, 57; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 shares, 134; North Staffordshire, 104; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 131; Reading, Guildford, and Reliance, 161; Scottish Central, 20; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 34; South-Eastern, 21; Ditto, No. 2, 161; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 64; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 181; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 114; Ditto, York, 34; York and North Midland, 124; Ditto, Preference, 64; Boulton and Amiens, 61; East India, 44; Northern of France, 21; Orleans and Bordeaux, 34; Paris and Rouen, 212; Paris and Strasbourg, 54; Rouen and Havre, 104.

THE MARKETS.

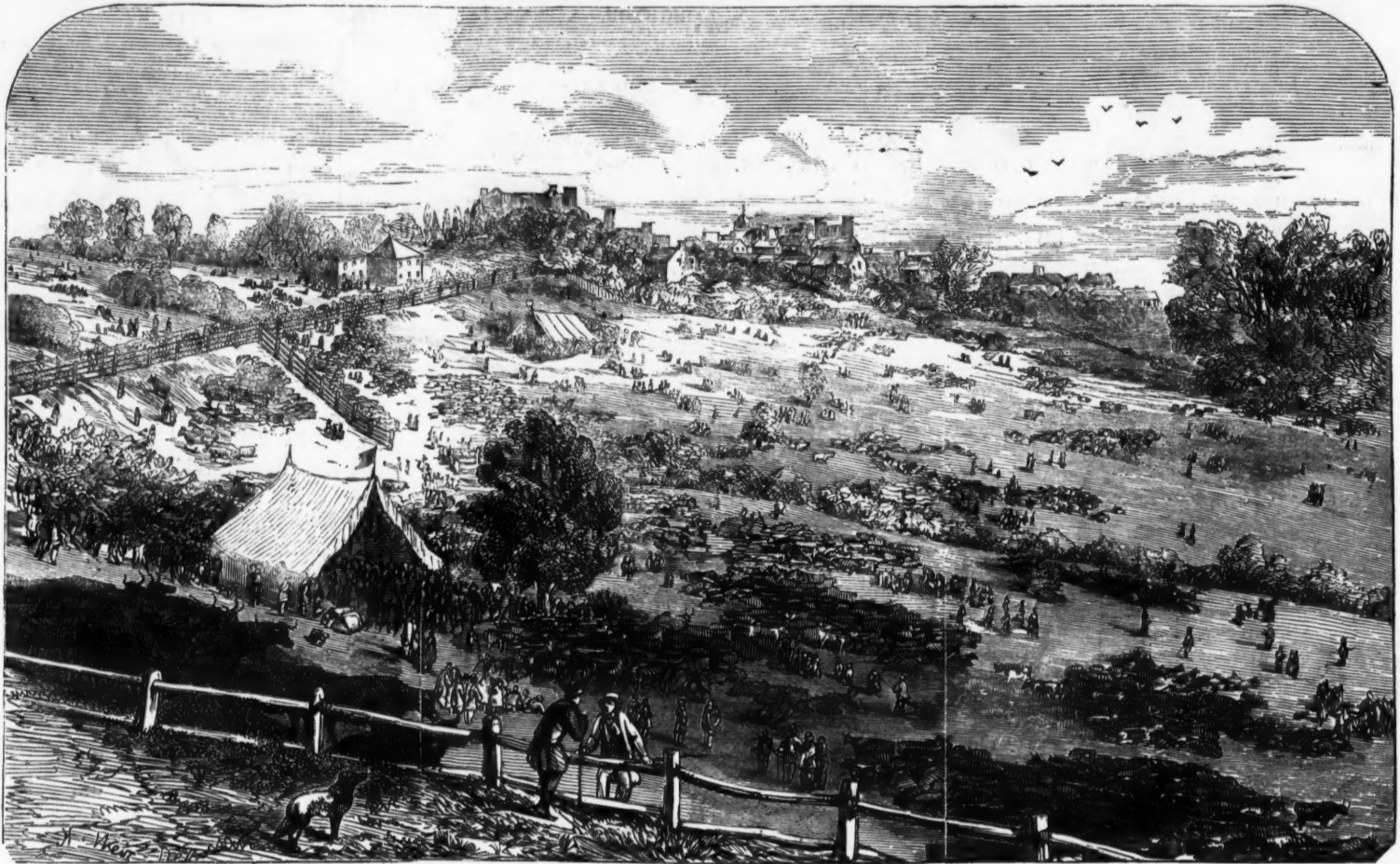
CORN-EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market by land carriage has been somewhat extensive; and the receipts have been but moderate. The show of supplies has exceeded the demand, which has resulted in a heavy, and a further decline in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per quarter. Foreign wheat must be called dull, and quite 2s per quarter lower. All kinds of barley have moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices, in consequence of nothing doing. Fine French oats have supported the late decline. Damp qua lites 6d lower. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour exceedingly dull.

THE SEED MARKET.—Our market is exceedingly heavy, and prices almost generally have a downward tendency. The supply of new seeds is large. Linseed, English, sowing, 4s to 5s; Baltic, sowing, 3s to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s; hempseed, 3s to 3s per quarter; coriander, 1s to 1s 2s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, 2s to 2s 2d per last of ten quarters; Russian, English, 5s to 5s 6d; ditto, foreign, 4s to 4s 6d per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4s 5s to 4s 10s per ton; canary, 6s to 7s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 4s to 4s; extra, 4s to 4s; white, 4s to 4s; extra, 4s to 4s; extra, 4s to 4s. Foreign, red, 4s to 4s; extra, 4s to 4s; white, 4s to 4s; extra, 4s to 4s. The prices of wheat bran in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½; of household ditto, 6d to 6½ per 4lb sack.

THE SIX WEEKS' AVERAGE.—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 26s 8d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 26s 6d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 30s 3d. DUTIES ON FOREIGN CORN.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d. TEA.—Fine qualities of both black and green tea move off slowly, on barely former terms. Common sound congou is steady, at 94 per lb. Sugar.—30s kinds of raw sugar have met a very inactive demand this week, and, in most instances, prices have fallen 1d per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly; brown lump at 48 6d; and fair sugar, 4s to 5s per cwt. Coffee.—Native Ceylon move off freely, at 35s 6d to 36s 6d per cwt. Most other kinds of coffee are in moderate request, at full prices. Rice.—The dealers being well in stock, this article has become rather heavy, at a decline in the value of Bengal parcels of 3d per cwt. Carolina supports late rates. Provisions.—The best qualities of Dutch butter are in somewhat improved request, at a decline of 1d per cwt. In other kinds very little is doing. Good old fine mutton is selling at 70s to 80s; and inferior, 44s to 60s per cwt. The market for Irish tallow is very dull, and the inferior parcels are lower to purchase. Carlow and Killybegs, 5s to 6s; Limerick, 5s to 6s; Sligo, 5s to 6s; and Waterford, 6s to 6s per cwt. Fine English butter supports late rates, but other kinds are cheaper. Fine weekly Dorset, 6s to 6s; middling, 6s to 7s; fine Devon, 6s to 7s per cwt; fresh, 5s to 11s per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon is quiet at full prices, from 6s to 6s per cwt. American steady, at 40s to 45s. All other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

THE LONDON GAZETTE. FRIDAY, AUGUST 31. FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 29. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Marshall as Consul-General in Scotland for his Majesty the King of Denmark. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 29. Royal Artillery: Major-General R. H. Birch to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieut-General Watson. WHITEHALL, AUGUST 29. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. C. Colyer, of Bedford, in the county of Kent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. AUGUST 27.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Francis Simonds, of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT. H. H. GREAME, Lower Fountain-place, City, v. merchant. M. FOLETTI, Somersford-street, Mile-end, looking-glass manufacturer. W. REYNOLDS, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, builder. BANKRUPTS. J. LEWIS, Brighton, grocer. J. WEBB, Ramsgate, dealer in music. T. KEMP, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker. J. WELLS, Chawson, Worcester-shire, estate salesman. G. MONRO, Birmingham, Birmingham, dealer in iron. A. BRIDGES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. G. PENN, Liverpool, victualler. T. MARTIN, Liverpool, merchant. T. HARRIS, Liverpool, auctioneer. T. DOWELL, Monmouth, luncheon. W. ACKROYD, Bradford, shopkeeper, retailer of beer. D. FURNISS, Bradford, beer-house-keeper. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. A. LUCAS, Glasgow, silversmith. J. RAE, Edinburgh, dealer in shares. TUESDAY, SEPT. 4. WHITEHALL, SEPT. 1. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed, under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. F. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward's Island, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles W. Fenton, as Consul at Southampton and Cowes for the United States of America. WHITEHALL, SEPT. 1. The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Alex. Hill to the church and parish of Kilmory, in the presbytery of Glasgow and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Douglas, late minister thereof. WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 4. 1st Regiment of Dragoons: Captain J. York to be Major, vice Littlefield; Lieut W. de Cardonnel Elmsall to be Captain, vice York; Cornet G. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Elmsall. 4th Light Dragoons: Lieut H. Adlington to be Lieutenant, vice Kirkman. 22nd Foot: Ensign W. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Walsh; Sergeant-Major J. Burke to be Ensign, vice Hughes. 4th: Lieut-Col. E. Thorp to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fozzaman. 47th: Lieut J. H. Lowndes to be Captain, vice Bridges; Ensign W. O'Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice Lowndes. 49th: Ensign J. Naon to be Lieutenant, vice Seton; Ensign A. B. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Naon. 50th: Ensign B. G. Ensign to be Lieutenant, vice Cassidy. 53rd: Ensign A. J. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Waddilow; Quartermaster W. Peel to be Ensign, vice Johnston; Sergeant-Major G. Berlow to be Quartermaster, vice Peel. 60th: First Lieut J. Maguire to be Adjutant, vice Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart. 61st: Ensign T. M. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Dick; Ensign G. S. Kempe to be Ensign, vice Moore. 62nd: Lieut-Col. A. H. Fozzaman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thorp. 80th: Lieut-Col. A. H. Fozzaman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thorp. ENACTED.—Major F. Malinsworth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut G. Flacey to be Captain; Lieut G. M. Ross to be Captain. ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 23. The Right Honourable Francis Nathaniel Marquis of Gonyngam, K.P., to be Vice-Admiral of the province of Ulster. BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT. J. SMITH, Birkenhead, Cheshire, slate and cement merchant. BANKRUPTS. G. BOREL, Great Chapel-street, Westminister, dealer. W. TURNPenny, Birmingham, Jeweller and silversmith. GREEN, Bristol, baker. T. LANO, Portland, Dorsetshire, baker. E. TAYLOR, Little Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision-dealer. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. NOBLE, Hammer-brake, Orkney, farmer. A. BROWN, Glasgow, writer. W. B. LALAN, Glasgow, spirit-dealer. D. B. LANGLANDS, Dundee, machine-maker. J. ANNAND, Keith, merchant. BIRTHS. At Shkoston Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. R. K. Haselhurst, of a son.—At Turin, the Marquis Alberto Babiano di Colcalegro, of a son and heir.—In Guildford-street, Russell-square, the wife of Bransby William Poyts, Esq., of a daughter.—At 48, Eaton-square, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, of a son. MARRIAGES. At Brighton, on Sept. 4, by the Rev. Arthur R. Ashwell, William Major Cooke, Esq. of the Temple, Barrister-at-Law, son of John Cooke, Esq. Belle Croft, Isle of Wight, to Maria Barrett, daughter of Samuel Ashwell, Esq. M. D. of Grafton-street, Bond-street, London.—At Brighton, near Inverness, Arthur Forbes, Esq. of Culcullen, to Louisa Sarah Georgiana, second daughter of the late Alexander Warrand, Esq. Hon. East India Company's Service, and grand-daughter of the late Hugh Robert Duff, Esq. of Murrumbidgee, in New South Wales.—In St. Giles's Church, St. Giles, George Carter, Porter, Esq. second son of Captain George Carter, of Gaitway, to Nancy Bentley, only daughter of Robert Moore, Esq. Springfield-roads, Camberwell, Surrey.—At St. John's, H. de-parque, Richard Roscoe, Esq. M. D. to Mary, widow of the late Captain Thomas Hodgson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. DEATHS. On the morning of the 2nd instant, at Hastings, Sussex, Henry Metcalfe, Esq. of 32, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London, and of H.-west-end House, Barry St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in the 62nd year of his age.—At Bath, Maria, Lady Harpwood, widow of Admiral Sir William Harpwood, G.C.B. G.C.H.—At Wells, Louisa Mary, second daughter of Edmund Davies, Esq.—In Portman-square, Portman-square, Paris, the wife of Mr. J. Vevers.—At his residence, in Liverpool, Andrew Lowe, Esq. aged 70.—In Queen's-buildings, Kentish-terrace, Mr. Joseph Crookford.—At the baths of Lucca, Helen, aged seven years, youngest child of the Hon. James St. Clair, of Nesbit, Berwickshire.

Mr. Southwell was then put to the question, and he answered in the affirmative.



BARNET FAIR.

head, £12 to £14; Ayrshire in full milk, £10 to £12 per head; ditto in calf, £8 to £10; Suffolks, ditto, £10 to £12; Alderneys, of which there were some very choice samples in full milk, made from £14 to £18 per head. Barren cows and all inferior cattle went off slowly the first day.

The horse fair was well supplied with a large assortment of both draught and nag horses, the very prime cart horses, from four to six years old, making from 50 to 70 guineas each; smaller sorts, that were suitable for farmers and carmen, &c., 30 to 40 guineas each; carriage-horses, to match, from four to six years old, 150 to 180 guineas the pair. There were upwards of 1000 Welsh horses and ponies, the latter making from £10 to £16 each; and small Shetlands, £10 to £12 each.

Barnet is situated on the Great North Road; and as the London horse-dealers are, to a large extent, furnished by the great country collectors of horses in the northern districts, this town has long been noted for its fair. It stands upon an elevated site, and in Saxon grants the place is frequently named Bergnet, which signifies, in the Saxon language, "a small hill;" and in still later times it re-

ceived the prefix of Chipping, in consequence of the market which the abbots of St. Alban obtained leave of Henry II. to establish in the town, and which, in time, became a large cattle and horse market.

THE CANTELOW'S ARCHERY SOCIETY.

This Society, which has lately been formed at Camden New Town, held their first *Me* on Friday, the 31st ult., at their grounds adjoining the Camden-road



CANTELOW'S ARCHERY PRIZE MEDAL.

Villas. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable: the shooting was good, and a silver medal (which we have engraved) was "awarded to the best shot;" and at the close of the sport, the archers and their friends partook of a *dinner* in a marquee pitched in the grounds, which, by the way, are private, and command a good view of Hampstead, Highgate, &c. The society, under the able presidency of Mr. Robert Horton, promises not to deviate from the spirit of the sport, or, like many such associations, to degenerate into a gambling club.

CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO M. LEWIN, ESQ.

The elegant silver Candelabrum, which is the subject of the annexed Engraving (as the following inscription on it states), has been—

"Presented to MALCOLM LEWIN, Esq., by the Hindu Community of Madras, in grateful acknowledgment of the independent spirit with which he upheld the integrity of the Sudder Court at Fort St. George, and thereby protected the Civil Rights and Religious Privileges of the Native Population. 13th December, 1848."

The Candelabrum is 24 inches in height, weighs 360 ounces, and cost £170. It consists of a triangular base, resting on elegantly moulded scroll feet, from whence rises a graceful stem of a palm-tree, bearing 5 prettily-formed branches for lights, whilst a sixth issues from the centre of the stem. At the base of the palm-tree, on the angles of the pedestal, are three well designed and executed emblematic figures. One of them, Justice, with her usual attributes, is represented standing; and looking at her, reverentially, is a seated Hindu; the third figure being also a Hindu, sitting reading the Shastras. This beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art is one of the last productions of the celebrated firm of Green and Co., of Cockspur-street.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin is a provisional member of the Madras Government, and the above present is intended to record the sense with which the Hindu community regarded his conduct while executing the office of Judge of the Sudder Court, the highest court of judicature in the country, under the trying circumstances of a collision with the Government, involving the rights and privileges of the Hindu population.

We do not pretend to judge of the merits of a question in itself so complicated, and it is too remote for any minute examination; it is, however, highly satisfactory to find that the Hindu community, acknowledging the obligation, have had the good taste to record their sense of it in a manner so flattering to Mr. Lewin.

It appears, from an address signed by 15,450 Hindus, that they requested Mr. Lewin's acceptance of a service of plate; but, before leaving India, the learned gentleman intimated a wish to receive nothing more than a single ornamental piece, with an inscription.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

This effective group, which was run for at Warwick, on Wednesday, is a tasteful variation from the old custom of selecting literally, for the great prize, a "cup." At Doncaster, Ascot, and Goodwood, the rule has long been departed from, and with great advantage to art as well as gratification to those into whose hands the prizes have fallen; but, at Warwick, the present group is the first innovation.

Warwick and the renowned Earl Guy are so closely associated, that a fitter choice could not have been made for the composition than one of the Earl's reputed exploits. The scene is a terrific encounter between a dragon and lion, in which the chivalrous Earl charges on his steed to the rescue, and decides the conflict by slaying the dragon. The moment chosen by the artist is when the knight is dealing a fell stroke at the monster, who is springing up the right haunch of the charger. The lion is staggering near the uplifted foot of the horse, and roaring defiance. The horse and knight are cleverly designed; the figure of the latter conveys the idea of great physical force combined with activity; and the sinewy form of the limbs beneath the chain-mail is well denoted, the features evincing intense power. The figure of the horse speaks high action in the truthfulness of the veins and muscles shown on both sides of the group: on the front, where the right hoof is pressed forward, the leg straight, and the head thrown up, so that the sinews are stretched in lines at their utmost tension; and on the other side, where the left leg being thrown up and the knee and pastern joints doubled, the wrinkles on the surface of the skin and the deflections of the muscle become apparent.

The group is the composition of M. Eugène Lami, a pupil of the celebrated Horace Vernet. The modeller is Mr. M'Carthy; and the work has been beautifully executed in silver by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Brunton-street.

We learn that Mr. Hancock has been appointed, within the last few days, gold and silvermith to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and likewise to her Majesty Queen Adelaide. Mr. Hancock has had the honour of submitting the Warwick group to the inspection of the Count and Countess Neully, who were pleased to express themselves highly gratified with this fine specimen of English workmanship.



THE WARWICK GROUP.



SILVER CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO MALCOLM LEWIN, ESQ., BY THE HINDU COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.